THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

TELEPHONE NUMBER, BANK 852.

Established in

ENGLAND - 1859. AUSTRALASIA - 1885.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Registered as a Newspaper.

No. 988. Vol. LIV. MARCH 25, 1899.

Subscription 10s. per annum, including Diary, Post Free the World over. Single Copies, 4d each; Winter and Summer Issues, 1s. each, Post Free.

Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil.

Fig. 1.

A PERFECT amalgamation of Cod-liver Oil with an active Malt Extract. Free from taste of Cod-liver Oil. The assimilation of the Oil is rendered easier, whilst the active Malt Extract promotes the digestion of farinaceous foods.

Put up in handsomely coloured cartons, as Fig 1, in bottles bearing a tinted lithographed label, as Fig. 2, or in plain cartons printed in black, all bearing Customer's name and address, for orders of not less than 3 doz.

Fig. 2.

	As Fig. 1.	As Fig. 2	In Plain Cartons Printed.
Malt Extract and Cod-liver Oil, 6 oz. (Fluid)	—	6/ per doz.	—
" " 8 oz. "	9/- per doz.	8/- "	9/- per doz.
" " 10 oz. "	—	10/- "	—
" " 12 oz. "	12/6 "	11/6 "	12/6 "
" " 16 oz. "	16/6 "	15/6 "	16/6 "

With Hypophosphites, as Fig. 2, or in plain Cartons, 1/- per doz. extra.

DESIGNS REGISTERED.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

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Prize Medals

LONDON, 1851.
PARIS, 1855.
LONDON, 1862.
PARIS, 1867.
LONDON, 1885.
ADELAIDE, 1887.
MELBOURNE, 1888.

Telegraph
"BISMUTH LONDON."
A B C Code Used.

ESTABLISHED
OVER 60 YEARS.

Telephone
No. "3, BATTERSEA."

FRUIT ESSENCES *(from Fruit).*

PURE AND METH. ETHERS.

MERCURIALS AND BISMUTH SALTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND PROCESS WORK CHEMICALS.

CAMPHOR.

NICKEL SALTS AND CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

MAY & BAKER, LIMITED

GARDEN WHARF,
CHURCH ROAD,

BATTERSEA,
LONDON, S.W.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

LONDON: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.
SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

Businesses for Disposal
Businesses Wanted
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.

For Bargains see last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Advertisements to appear in the Supplement of April 1st must reach our Office not later than 4 p.m. next Wednesday, March 29th.

Copies of the Supplement can be obtained at this Office on Thursday morning, and applications by post should be received by first delivery that day.

The Office of "The Chemist and Druggist" will be closed from Thursday evening, March 30th, to Tuesday morning, April 4th.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.
March 25th, 1899.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

VENDORS have the advantage of Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice as to value without additional fee.
PURCHASERS are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified in a register free of charge.
VALUATIONS having always been a prominent feature, Messrs. O. & Co. trust that the lengthened period during which they have enjoyed the confidence of the profession will be regarded as a sufficient proof of the sincerity of their endeavours to conduct these transactions in an honourable and straightforward manner.

1.—**£2.350.—LONDON, W.**—Good middle-class profitable Business; returns last year £2,350; *net profit* £750; long lease and very moderate rental; applicants must send London reference; about £2,000 required.

2.—**£1.100.—NORTH-WEST SUBURB.**—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business, with good sale for own proprietaries; returns last year about £1,100; *net profit* £360; well-fitted shop and large stock; commodious residence, held on long lease; price about £900.

3.—**£500.—ST. JOHN'S WOOD.**—Old-established Business; Dispensing and Retail; returns between £450 and £500 per annum; can be largely increased by an energetic man; good residence, private entrance; price about £320.

4.—**£900.—NORTHERN SUBURB.**—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; well situate in capital business thoroughfare; returns present rate £900, *with good profits*; attractive shop, handsomely fitted and well stocked; commodious house, held on long lease; price £850.

5.—**£1 800.—LONDON, N (First-class Residential Locality).**—Old-established Business; returns average £1,800 yearly; handsomely-fitted shop and good stock; large residence, held on lease; particulars on application.

6.—**£300.—LONDON, N. (Main Road).**—Old-established Business, with Post-office attached; returns between £250 and £300 yearly; *net profit about* £150; price £270.

7.—**£700.—EASTERN SUBURB.**—Modern Pharmacy; well situate in good business thoroughfare; returns £700; *net profit about* £250; handsome shop and good stock; price £550.

8.—**£800.—WESTERN COUNTY.**—Dispensing, Prescribing, and Retail Business; returns £800 yearly, *with exceptionally good profit*; proprietaries have good sale; very well-fitted shop; rent moderate; about £450 required.

9.—**£1,500.—HOME COUNTY (Health Resort).**—Good class Dispensing and Retail Business, situate in the centre of town; returns £1,500; *net profit* £500 (full proofs); vendor relinquishing on account of ill-health; particulars on application.

10.—**£730.—LANCASHIRE (Health Resort).**—Good-class Business, Dispensing and Retail; returns £730; *very good profits*; the shop has double front, and is well fitted and stocked; about £500 only required, which is estimated value of stock and fixtures.

11.—**£900.—ESSEX.**—Dispensing, Retail, and Prescribing Business; returns last year exceeded £900, *with large profits*; convenient house, held on long lease; price £750.

12.—**£400.—SOUTH ENGLAND.**—Old-established Business, Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns about £400; nicely-fitted shop and good working stock; house contains 7 rooms, private entrance; price to be arranged.

13.—**£400.—LIVERPOOL (Near).**—Death vacancy; old-established Business; has returned about £1 000 yearly, present returns £8 per week, easily increased; capital position in busy locality; must be sold; no reasonable offer refused.

14.—**£500.—WALES.**—Capital opportunity for a Welsh chemist; vendor retiring from business; returns over £500; very good house, very low rental; price £300, or valuation if wished.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—**Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale suitable for Gentlemen with small capital, from £200 to £500.**

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT

VALUER,

37 Waterloo Street, LEICESTER.

References to Principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

VALUATIONS.—The long and varied experience of F. J. Brett in Valuing all classes of Businesses throughout the United Kingdom, together with his ever-increasing connection, renders it desirable that you should secure his services, in order to have your interests well protected. Stocks carefully taken.

£700 returns.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Wholesale in own preparations and packed goods; young pushing man would do well, as this is an excellent nucleus, and only wants attention to develop well; price £400.

£680 returns.—**SUFFOLK.**—Good-class General Retail in market town; prices good; good house, rent low; returns are increasing; family reasons cause of sale; price £450.

£440 returns.—**LANCS.**—Popular seaside resort: branch; can be doubled with personal attention; valuation about £350.

£800 returns.—**SOMERSET.**—General country Retail; capable of extension; good house, garden, &c.; price £300.

£400 returns.—**YORKSHIRE.**—Pretty and attractive seaside town; good-class Retail, increasing; good residential district, and growing fast; price £200.

£770 returns.—**MANCHESTER.**—Light Retail and Dispensing, in good locality; fine corner shop and house, on lease; net profit £270; price £600.

£400 returns.—**MANCHESTER.**—General Light Retail, Dispensing, &c., in growing district; good house; price £250, or valuation.

£1,100 returns.—**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Very old-established Business in market town; good Family Trade, and some Agricultural and fair Dispensing; large house, good garden, lawn and conservatory; valuation of stock and fixtures about £800.

£500 returns.—**BIRMINGHAM.**—Light medium-class Retail; returns improving; good house; at valuation, about £350.

WANTED.

F. J. BRETT has numerous inquiries for Businesses of all sizes and classes, and can speedily sell your Business for you.

BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Established 1870.

VALUATIONS are in all cases conducted by a member of the firm, and the most careful attention to details, which is so essential, may be relied upon.

1.—**MIDLANDS** (Death vacancy).—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,400; net profit about £350; price £600.

2.—**SUFFOLK.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; market town; returns £678; rent £28; good house and garden; price £450.

3.—**DEVON.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £500; rent £35; good house, large garden; price £250, or valuation.

4.—**YORKS.**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £461, capable of increase; price £300 or valuation.

5.—**LINCS.**—Retail, Prescribing, and Agricultural Trade; returns £1,200; net profit £300; valuation only, about £800.

6.—**SUFFOLK.**—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing; returns £450; net profit £150; rent £20; good house and garden; price £275.

7.—**ESSEX (Mid).**—Market town; Country Retail Business; returns £850; net profit £320; price £600; Partner taken.

8.—**OXFORDSHIRE.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £7 weekly; low rent, good house; price £180, or valuation.

9.—**WORKSOP.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £350; low rent; must sell; stock and fixtures worth £160; price £100.

10.—**BRIGHTON.**—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £1,000; net profit £300; price £750; recommended.

11.—**YORKS.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £700; rent £38; good house; well fitted and stocked; price £450.

12.—**BEDFORDSHIRE.**—Excellent position, market town; returns £8 weekly; price £225, or valuation.

13.—**LONDON (Suburb).**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,250; net profit £400; net rent £10; price £650, or valuation.

14.—**LONDON SUBURB.**—Family Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,300; net profit, £420; rent £45; price £850.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO. have a number of clients wanting to purchase Businesses.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

35 JEWRY ST., FENCHURCH ST., CITY.

JUDD & MANNERS

CHEMISTS' VALUERS,

Transfer Agents, Partnership Negotiators, Arbitrators and Accountants,

76 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MARKET TOWN, S. MIDLANDS.—Good-class Family and Prescribing Business; in same hands for half-century; returns nearly £900; fine double-fronted shop in main road, handsomely fitted; price £850 only; proprietor retiring. [400.

EASTERN COUNTY (near London).—Ready-money Retail and Prescribing; average returns over £1,000, more than a third net profit; good modern fittings and stock; good house; price £750. [399.

YORKSHIRE VILLAGE.—Mixed Dispensing, with Wines and Spirits; returns £1,050; net profit £300 to £350; nicely fitted and well stocked; price £650. [396.

SEASIDE TOWN.—Owing to mental affliction; for immediate sale, first-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns £1,260; very profitable; handsome corner, with two good windows; price £1,000, or reasonable offer if made promptly. [391.

HOME COUNTIES.—Light Retail and Prescribing Trade; fine, bold double-fronted shop, near railway-station; good house, with bathroom; returns £1,122; price £900. [283.

LONDON, S.E.—Light Retail, Prescribing; Cash trade; returns £1,200; good prices and several Specialities; long lease; price £900.

SUFFOLK.—High-class Business with good sale of own proprietaries; nicely fitted and well stocked shop and good house; returns £554; net profit £216; price £410. [381.

SOUTH COAST (Favourite Health Resort).—First-class Dispensing and Prescribing with some Dental work; old-established; very nicely fitted and heavily stocked; good house; returns £900; price £700. [371.

FASHIONABLE SEASIDE TOWN.—Good-class Prescribing and Dispensing Business; returns £540; net profit £200; price £400; this business can do more than double. [365.

LONDON, W.—Retail, Dispensing, and a little Prescribing; full prices; well fitted and stocked; returns £10 weekly; price valuation of stock and fixtures. [369.

Particulars of either of the above free on application.

VALUATIONS for Probate or Transfer by a fully qualified member of the Firm. Books Audited, Balance Sheets Prepared, and Chartered Accountants' Certificate given.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers,

9 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

Valuations Conducted with careful attention to detail.

£1,314 returns.—**SUBURBS, NORTHERN TOWN.**—Good-class Pharmacy; 7,000 prescriptions annually; appointment (optional) which pays rent; good house; separate entrance.

£750 returns.—**NORTHERN SEASIDE.**—Profit £250, after paying Assistant in season; rent £50; corner shop, well fitted, electric light; price valuation.

£500 returns.—**LANCASHIRE TOWN.**—A really nicely-fitted Pharmacy, with convenient house; rent £25 on 7 years' lease; electric light; mahogany fittings, all up to date; no reasonable offer refused, on account of owner having engagement to accept at once.

Particulars of Businesses of various sizes and localities free on application.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Telegraphic Address—"Tomtom." **Telephone No. 3965, National.**

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ADVERTISER is desirous of purchasing a good and reliable Business in the South, South-West, or West of England, returning about £1,000 or upwards; or will pay a bonus of £10 to anyone telling him of a good opening if adopted. "Chemist," 131 Devonshire Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist desires to purchase, for cash, a well-established, good-class Dispensing Business; near London preferred; fullest investigation required, and a *net* profit proved of £350 to £500 annually; *bona-fide* replies. "Rowham" (65/33), Office of this Paper.

WANTED to purchase Business (in the North preferred); must be sound and bear full investigation; a neglected one which can be worked up not objected to; state full particulars. Apply, J. Dixon, Victoria Chambers, Sunderland.

WANTED, in London, small Business (Branch or otherwise), capable of increase with careful personal attention; lock-up shop or house suitable for letting preferred, or would entertain managership with view to purchase. "Statim," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CHESHIRE.—For immediate Disposal, old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; good opening for young beginner; rent with dwelling-house, £35; stock, fixtures, and fittings at valuation (about £165). Apply to J. R. Simm & Sons, Estate Agents, 56 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.

COUNTY DURHAM.—Genuine old-established Mixed Business for Sale (Grocery and Drug); proprietor retiring through ill-health; takings, £20 a week; stock and fixtures at valuation. Apply, by letter, to Pittuck & Knowdon, Wholesale Chemists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EASTERN COUNTIES; small market town; Retail, Prescribing, Agricultural; some Tooth-drawing; returns £680 increasing; private and yard entrances; rent £30; lease will be granted; price £450; this is a sound good-paying Business; if desired £100 might remain on security; satisfactory reasons for selling; good introduction given. Address, "Eastern" (67/6), Office of this Paper.

HAWORTH, YORKSHIRE—To be Sold, as a going concern, by private tender, for Stock and Fixtures, a Family Dispensing and Prescribing Business, in leading thoroughfare of a growing district; no opposition; late proprietor dead; rent £30 per year; no goodwill. Apply, at once, to John Hugill, Compton Buildings, Keighley.

LEEDS.—Century-old Business, in populous district, suitable for skilled Extractor and Dispenser with small capital; valuable popular private recipes, with stock and fixtures. Saxton, 68 St. Peter's Street, Leeds.

LONDON, S.W.—Genuine Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in busy thoroughfare; returns about £800; shop well stocked and handsomely fitted; long lease, low rental; old established; reason for disposal, health; price about £800. M., c/o Wright, Layman & Umney, 48 Southwark Street, S.E.

LONDON, N.—Genuine Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; good house, side entrance; excellent position; long lease at an exceptionally low rent; returns nearly £600; price £450; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Apply, "Genuine," 52 Elbrook Road, Paddington, London, W.

MIDLANDS (Market Town).—An old-established Family trade, returning about £1,000 yearly; very good house and nice pharmacy; price, to include good stock and handsome fixtures, £850; the business has been in the same family for many years, and is now for Sale under satisfactory circumstances. Apply, "Midlands," c/o Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

SCOTLAND, Branch Shop in a good Scotch County Town, for immediate Disposal; full investigation invited; sufficient reason for selling; about £300 cash down required; cash buyer only treated with. Apply, "Information," (68/16), Office of this Paper.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Death Vacancy.—For immediate Disposal, a good Dispensing and Prescribing Business; old-established; shop well fitted and in best position in market town; good house and premises to be had with lease; price about £300. Apply, Miss Poyser, Market Place, Uttoxeter.

WILTSHIRE.—Light Retail and Prescribing Business, under Junior management, with scope for increase; returns are £500, at full prices; good house and premises, low rent; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; price £275 or offer. Apply, "Branch" (71/15), Office of this Paper.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—For immediate Disposal Light Retail and Prescribing business; low rent; returns £800; cash price £350, a bargain. Full particulars 69/26, Office of this Paper.

AN unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business, 14 miles from London; under assistant, and doing £7 to £8 weekly; rent £20, on lease; 6-roomed house; principal would do £14; cause of sale, unsatisfactory management; price £200. 71/13, Office of this Paper.

CHEMISTS.—Retford, Notts.—Old-established Chemist's—Agricultural and Prescribing—Business to be disposed of at once; good Wholesale in own Proprietaries; principal thoroughfare; low price to effect quick sale. Apply, Exors. of the late H. Harvey, 11 Bridgegate, Retford.

FIRST-CLASS London Suburb.—Old-established Family Retail and Dispensing Business, returning over £2,100, and making a net profit of over £700 yearly; handsome double-fronted corner shop; good house; price £1,600; references given and required. "Eserin" (71/14), Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale by private treaty, the Business of a Chemist and Druggist (including goodwill), with Gilbey's Wine and Spirit Agency, as carried on by the late Mr. J. G. Sinclair, at 177 and 179 Alfreton Road, Nottingham; old-established Business; situated in thickly-populated district. Apply to Messrs. Johnstone & Williams, solicitors, 6 Weekday Cross, Nottingham, where books may be inspected.

FOR Sale (a Bargain), good-class select Retail Business, returning about £700, with good profits; price £550 for quick sale; rent £65; good house and premises, with fair-sized garden; proprietor taking larger concern; only bona-fide purchasers treated with; no agents. "Celluloid" (69/38), Office of this Paper.

GENUINE Country Business to be Disposed of; ill-health cause of selling; old-established; small town; no opposition; large shop, well fitted and stocked; low rent; returns £400, full prices; Dentistry and Prescribing would double returns. Apply, 68/28, Office of this Paper.

PARTNER or Purchaser wanted for small, old-established Manufactory of Specialities in Druggists' Sundries; present trade only amongst London Wholesale; excellent nucleus for extension to Country and Shipping; Foreign Agencies offered; energetic man with a few hundred pounds could create a large business. Address, Speller, Broad Street House, E.C.

PROVINCIAL Wholesale for Disposal; returns between £4,000 and £5,000; has hitherto been carried on in conjunction with Retails; it is situated in centre of a large and increasing population, and has no local opposition; the connection, which is principally among surgeons and confectioners, is a very sound one, and with separate management could easily be doubled; will be sold for value of stock and fixtures, probably about £1,500; this is a splendid opportunity for acquiring the nucleus of a first-rate business; would suit two gentlemen; vendors could arrange a partnership if desired. For further particulars, apply A. (69/15), Office of this Paper.

SPLENDID Cash Drug-store for Disposal, situated in the centre of a popular East Lancashire town; valuable Medicinal and Culinary Herb trade attached; the shop is fixtured on the latest principle, and is a splendid opening for fully qualified man; a bargain to an immediate buyer. Apply, 67/15, Office of this Paper.

TO be Disposed of, a well-established Wholesale Drug and Manufacturing Business, with a good connection and excellent reputation; the premises are light, commodious, convenient, and well arranged; the plant is modern, and comprises latest improvements; several Specialities are attached to the business, which includes no heavy trade, and altogether affords unusual opportunities for a high-class Druggist, for a provincial house desiring a London depot and manufactory, or a City house in need of additional facilities and space. Address, "Drugs," c/o Reynell & Son, 44 Chancery Lane, W.C.

£450.—Light Retail and Dispensing in thorough working order; last week returns higher than any previous three years; returns over £600 (increasing); net profit over £200; handsomely-fitted shop, lofty, and well stocked; dense neighbourhood; established 30 years; grand opportunity. Apply, "Statim" (69/33), Office of this Paper.

£550 RETURNS; good-class old-established Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business, in large provincial town; main street; well stocked and fitted; very profitable; capable of great increase; has been neglected owing to ill-health; full investigation invited; price about £425. 72/9, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

APPRENTICE.—R. Prust, Chemist, &c., 14 Broadway, Roath, Cardiff, requires a respectable well-educated youth, in or outdoor; time allowed for study and recreation; passed preliminary or equivalent, preferred. Particulars upon application.

APPRENTICE, also Improver, wanted, in a good Pharmacy, where there is every opportunity of having a thorough business training, under personal supervision; good home; no Sunday duty; close on Thursdays; no premium outdoor, moderate premium indoor. Address J. Edmunds, Chemist and Dentist, Pure Drug Stores, 33 High Street, Kingsland, N.E.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

RETAIL.

BARNSLEY (near).—Wanted, an Assistant for April; one used to a Mixed country business preferred; half-day closing. Apply at once, with particulars, J. T. Lambert, Chemist, &c., Central Pharmacy, Wombwell, near Barnsley.

BATH.—Wanted, an Assistant, qualified, in a high-class Dispensing business; two kept. Apply, with full particulars of experience, stating age, and salary required (indoors), to Whiston & Co., Chemists, St. James's Square, Bath.

BIRKENHEAD.—Manager wanted, for small shop in working-class district; qualified or registered; must be able to extract teeth; knowledge of other branches of Dentistry desired but not essential; salary and commission, and extra commission on dental work; there is a small house attached, and gas would be free. Full particulars in first letter to Bruge, 70 Oxton Road, Birkenhead.

BOUGHTON, Chester.—Wanted, a steady and trustworthy qualified Assistant to Manage Branch; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing. Apply, with usual particulars, stating salary required indoors), photo, and references, to Thos. Carter, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Boughton, Chester.

SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont.*

RETAIL—continued.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Qualified Assistant required, total abstainer preferred, aged from 21 to 28; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing. Send photo if possible (which will be returned), with full particulars as to age, experience, &c., and if able to extract teeth, to Cumber, Chemist, Winton, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, a reliable Junior Assistant, used to a good-class Dispensing business; knowledge of photography preferred but not essential. Send photo, with full particulars and salary required, to Watts & Co., 114 Church Road, West Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—Assistant (indoors), about 23, who has had experience in select Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, salary and references, also enclose photo if convenient (to be returned), Kilby Pears & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Brighton.

BRISTOL.—Assistant (outdoors); abstainer; accustomed to good-class Dispensing and General Retail; qualified. Apply, with particulars of height, age, salary required and references, and, if possible, send photo (to be returned) to W. Pitchford, 54 Cotham Hill, Cotham, Bristol.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, immediately, an active qualified Assistant as second in a Branch business; must be well up to the business. Apply, with usual particulars, to Hodder & Co. (Lim.), Broad Street, Bristol.

CONWAY.—Immediately, Junior Assistant or Improver, in a good-class country business; knowledge of the Welsh language preferred. Apply, stating full particulars, salary, &c., Llewelyn Jones, Chemist, Conway, North Wales.

DOVER.—Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Full particulars, Long Bros., New Bridge, Dover.

DUBLIN.—Wanted, Chemist's Assistant for Dublin; state salary, age, height; indoors. Doctor Allen, 139 Capel Street, Dublin.

DURBAN, NATAL.—Qualified Assistant wanted; young man, good appearance, quick and accurate Dispenser; salary £150 first year; £165 second; £180 third; room supplied but not board; second-class passage paid; 3 years' agreement to be signed. Apply, with full particulars, to E. M. (71/35), Office of this Paper.

EASTBOURNE.—Wanted, early in April, reliable Junior Assistant; aged about 21. Send usual particulars and references to E. G. Bayley, Chemist, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.

ELY.—Assistant, accustomed to good-class Country business (with Agricultural); good opportunity for Photo-trade experience; no Sunday or night duty; half-holiday; qualification not essential; indoors; permanency offered to good man if desired. Photo and particulars to J. A. Gardiner, Chemist, Ely, Cambs.

EXETER.—Qualified Assistant (outdoors); good-class Dispensing and Light Retail business; good salary to responsible all-round man. State full particulars, Stocker, Southernhay Pharmacy, Exeter.

FOR THE EAST.—Good opening for a thoroughly competent qualified Manager, with first-class City experience, about 27 to 30; must be energetic, active and capable; commencing salary, say £225; free passage out and home, and free quarters; 4 years' agreement. By letter to Dakin Brothers, 87A Leadenhall Street, E.C.

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.—Assistant, active and obliging, for Mixed Retail and Wholesale; Wednesday half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Send references, when disengaged, salary, &c., outdoors, to A. H. Baker, 40 High Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

HORNCASTLE.—Wanted, Junior accustomed to good Family and Dispensing business. Enclose photo and state terms to Carlton & Sons, Chemists, Horncastle.

LIVERPOOL.—A Junior Assistant, 20 or 21 years of age. Apply, stating age, height, salary (outdoors), enclosing references, and photo if convenient, John Bain, Elm Bank Pharmacy, Robson Street, Liverpool.

LONDON.—Wanted immediately, by a firm of Surgeons, a young capable Dispenser (outdoors), to take charge of Dispensary; must be quick and efficient. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, or personally before 10 a.m., to Dr. Harper, 1 Hendon Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, April 4, a smart Junior for S.W. district; outdoors. Apply personally, or send usual particulars, to R. Banbury, 390 Walworth Road, S.E.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, a Junior or Improver (indoors) for Prescribing, Dispensing, and General Retail Business; time allowed for study if required; must be energetic and pushing. State salary required, when disengaged, age, height, enclose photo, which will be returned, Mack, Chemist, Penge, London, S.E.

LONDON, W.—Junior Assistants wanted; one about 23, and another about 20; four employed. F. W. Warren & Co., 340 Harrow Road, London, W. (near Royal Oak Station).

LONDON, W.—As second Assistant in Dispensing business in London, to live in and sleep out. Please state age, height, and experience, whether qualified or unqualified, salary, and enclose c.d.v. (to be returned), also give references, to "Rhus," c/o Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

LONDON, E.—Manager; qualified; good Counterman; work light; knowledge of German preferred. Apply, before 12 or after 7, 1 Mount Place, Whitechapel, E.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, early in April, in good-class Retail and Dispensing business, Junior Assistant (indoors). Apply, W. B., 46 Churton Street, Belgravia, S.W.

LONDON, N.E.—Wanted, two Assistants; one qualified, and one Junior; must have both personal and business references; interview preferred; to save time, state terms, &c.; knowledge of Photography desirable. Apply or address, J. Edmunds, 33 High Street, Kingsland, N.E.

LONDON, W.—Assistant, good Junior, for West-end Dispensing business; qualified; indoors. Apply, Munro & Co., 273 Regent Street, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Smart young qualified Assistant, at once; well up in quick Dispensing; personal application preferred; salary £60 (indoors). C. H. Booth, 394 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

LONDON, N.—About April 4, a Junior Assistant, good at counter; indoors; early evening weekly; half-holiday fortnightly; time off daily; Sunday duty every fourth Sunday. Please address full particulars to "Chemist," 675 Holloway Road, Upper Holloway, N.

LONDON, W.—Immediately, a competent qualified Assistant, for a good-class Dispensing and Light Retail business; must be an accurate Dispenser. W. Pickard, 3 West Kensington Terrace, W.

LONDON, N.W.—Junior Assistant, with good-class Retail and Dispensing experience; indoors. Apply, E. Pettinger, Rosslyn Hill, and High Street, Hampstead, N.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted at once, smart Junior; good stockkeeper, careful and accurate Dispenser; aged about 21; in or out door; alternate Sunday duty, half-day off weekly. Apply, with full particulars, to C. Back, 75 Church Street, Kensington.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant as Manager; outdoors; no Sunday duty. Also Junior for quick Cash business, in West-end of London. Strickland, 28 Broadway, Ealing, W.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, qualified Assistant (indoors), for high-class Dispensing business; neat writer, quick and accurate Dispenser; smart appearance; easy hours; aged about 23; salary £60, rising to £80. Apply, "Pyro" (68/39), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, at once, a second Assistant for the Dispensing-counter of a high-class Dispensing business where three are kept; also a Junior or Improver; good salaries and comfortable home offered to suitable men. Apply, enclosing photo and usual particulars as to age, height, &c., to T. H. Bateman & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 223 Finchley Road, N.W.

LONDON, N.W.—Smart Junior Counterman, about 21 years of age, for high-class up-to-date Cash business; one with a knowledge of Photo trade; salary and commission; indoors; six others kept. Apply personally, or by letter giving full particulars, to "Manager," 265 Finchley Road, South Hampstead, N.W.

LONDON, W.—Good Junior, for Dispensing business; must be gentlemanly and obliging. Apply, stating salary (indoors), to Bedford Park Pharmacy, W.

LONDON, N.W.—Qualified Assistant, capable of managing, at once; Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic, N.W.; outdoors; £2 weekly and commission; no Sunday duty; hours 9 to 9.15; Thursday 3; Saturday 10.30; interview before engagement. Full particulars as to age, height, and previous engagement, with photo, to N.W. (71/21), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Wanted, young qualified Assistant, as Branch Manager, married, to live on premises; aged about 25; good terms to reliable and obliging man. Apply personally, at Vause's Drug Stores, 285 Mile End Road, London E.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, at once, smart Junior; good Stockkeeper, and able to Dispense; aged about 21. Apply, with full particulars, Jones & Bowles, 221 High Street, Kensington.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, at once, for Dispensing department, qualified Assistant; under 30; outdoors; hours 9 to 7. Apply, by letter only, stating full particulars and salary required, "Chemist," Haymarket Stores, 28 Haymarket, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, smart Junior as Improver (indoors), in good-class Dispensing and Light Retail. Apply, with full particulars, C. Breese, Chemist, Mitcham Road, Streatham.

LONDON, N.E.—Messrs. A. P. Barnard & Son have a vacancy for a Junior; one accustomed to a London suburban or middle-class Country trade preferred; salary £30 (indoors) to commence; two kept; good opportunity to gain experience. Apply, with references and particulars, 309 Hackney Road, N.E.; state when disengaged, age, &c.

MONMOUTH.—Wanted, a Manager for small Country business; good Prescriber and Extractor; no Sunday duty, and weekly half-holiday. Apply, Cosseus, Monmouth.

MORETONHAMPSTEAD.—Junior (indoors), for good-class business in small market town (holiday and health resort); easy hours; half-day weekly. Apply, stating usual particulars and when disengaged, to C. E. Evans, Moretonhampstead, Devon.

NOTTINGHAM.—Junior or Improver, for Light Retail; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty; time could be allowed for study. State full particulars and enclose photo, if possible, William Gill, 207 Radford Road, Nottingham.

NOTTS.—Reliable, steady, pushing young man to manage Shop, and to seek orders; qualified not necessary; salary to commence low, but will give an interest in business if it improves sufficiently under his management. Apply, stating wages required, age, experience, &c., to 70/32, Office of this Paper.

OAKENGATES.—Wanted, at once, Improver or Junior; comfortable home; half-day weekly, no Sunday duty. Apply, with particulars and salary, Ferriday, the Pharmacy, Oakengates.

OXFORD.—Wanted, Manager, for first-class Dispensing and Photographic business; must be qualified, and thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. Apply, stating full particulars, and enclosing photo, to Varney, High Street, Oxford.

PORTSMOUTH.—Wanted, by April 4th, Manager, aged from 24 to 30, qualified, for a small Prescribing business; total abstainer preferred; no Sunday duty. Apply personally, if possible, or write, enclosing photo, references, terms, &c., to Hayles, 12 Arundel Street, Landport.

READING.—Energetic Assistant wanted, at once; aged from 22 to 24. Mallaband, King's Road.

RICHMOND, S.W.—After Easter; competent Assistant, qualified, about 25, for Dispensing business; two kept. Apply, giving usual particulars as to experience, salary, and references, to J. Parrott, Richmond Hill, Surrey.

ROMFORD.—Wanted, on or before April 18th, Junior accustomed to good-class and Mixed Country business; abstainer and photographer preferred. Send particulars and photo, Lasham, Pharmacist, Romford.

SOMERCOTES.—Junior (indoors), not under 20, beginning of April; whole day allowed weekly; hours 8 to 8, Fridays and Saturdays 10 P.M.; no Sunday duty; good Salesman to push own Specialities; Extractor; very little heavy trade; post-office. Apply, giving age and references, to G. H. W. Booth, Post-office, Somercotes, Derbyshire.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Qualified Assistant wanted, of good appearance, and used to high-class trade; preference given to one who can speak French. Apply L. L., c/o Warner Bros., 131 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Wanted, immediately, an Assistant, accustomed to first-class business. Apply, with full particulars, to F. York, Nelson Terrace, Southend.

STRATTON.—Wanted, in a Country Mixed business, a competent young man willing to help all round; moderate hours. Send particulars as to salary required, &c., to Pickard, Chemist, Stratton, Cornwall.

SWITZERLAND.—Wanted, an English qualified Assistant speaking French and, if possible, German; agreeable place; Alpine health-resort (Davos). Apply to Mr. C. Fr. Hausmann, Pharmacy, St. Gallen, Switzerland.

TONBRIDGE.—Assistant, indoors, accustomed to Dispensing and General Retail. State age, experience, and salary, photo (to be returned), F. G. Abel, Chemist, Tonbridge.

TROWBRIDGE.—Wanted, end of April, qualified Assistant, aged about 24; short hours; no Sunday work; half-day Wednesday; comfortable home. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), to E. T., 16 Fore Street.

WARRINGTON.—Wanted, at once, qualified Assistant; energetic and steady; indoors. Apply, with usual particulars, Hugh Fairhurst & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Warrington.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—A Qualified Assistant for a high-class Dispensing business; shop large and airy; experience good and hours easy. Apply, with age, height, carte, and reference, to F. R. Bessant, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Junior; indoors. G. S. Ball, Pharmacist, 24 West Street.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Qualified Assistant (indoors) for good-class Dispensing business. Send particulars of experience, &c., to John Cooper, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Weston-super-Mare.

WHITEHAVEN.—Wanted, Assistant; outdoors: Mixed country business. State salary, &c., J. H. Grayson, Chemist, Whitehaven.

WIMBLEDON.—Wanted, a qualified outdoor Assistant as Manager for high-class Store trade. Apply, in first instance, stating age, experience, salary required, references, &c., to H. Knight, 103 High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.

WINDSOR.—Wanted in April, a quick, reliable Assistant, about 24; also a Junior or Improver. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to E. E. Rowland, Chemist, 40 Peascod Street, Windsor.

WITHINGTON (Manchester).—Junior Assistant wanted the first week in April; one just out of his time would suit; accustomed to Dispensing and good-class business. State usual particulars (personal interview preferred), T. Terry, Withington, Manchester.

WORCESTER.—Qualified Assistant, about 25 years of age, chiefly for the Dispensing-counter. State height, salary required, with references (photo if convenient), Messrs. George & Welch, Worcester.

AFTER Easter; Manager (in or out doors) for first-class modern Cash Pharmacy; must be qualified, and possessing good references from last two appointments; salary and commission to a practical up-to-date business man. Apply, first instance, stating fullest particulars of experience, salary expected (in or out), &c., to B. (222/42), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST.—Required Assistant-Dispenser, for Store trade; must be duly qualified, aged under 25. Apply, by letter, stating full particulars of previous engagements, age, qualification, and salary required (outdoors, West End), to "Chemist," Chas. Taylor & Co.'s Advertisement Offices, 154 to 157 Fleet Street, E.C.

DISPENSER; immediately; qualified; about 23; outdoors; must be quick and accurate, and have had good-class experience; Junior kept. Apply, personally if possible, to "Manager," Faulkner & Co., 173 Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W.

IN the Research, Analytical, and Manufacturing Laboratories of a prominent firm of Manufacturing Chemists are vacancies for well-qualified gentlemen; candidates must furnish full particulars as to age, qualifications, and experience, and state salary required. Address, "Chemist," c/o Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.

JOHN BARKER & CO., LIM., Kensington, W., require a Dispenser (qualified); in or out doors.

MR. HAGON, Chemist, 11 Bute Street, Cardiff, requires a competent industrious Assistant, outdoors, not under 30 years of age.

OUTDOORS.—A qualified Assistant, to manage a Branch where one Junior is retained; in addition to salary, a commission allowed monthly on the sale of proprietaries; vacancy occurs first week in April. Please address particulars of experience, salary required, &c., to B., 2 Addington Road, Stroud Green, N.

SMART, active Junior wanted, in good-class Mixed Country business; must be good Dispenser, and used to high-class business. Apply, with photo, references, and salary required, to E. P. Minett, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Stansted, Essex.

WANTED, immediately, Qualified Assistant, for Country Agricultural. A. P. T., Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark St., S.E.

WANTED, for Plymouth district, a competent Dispenser; Minor qualification; under 30 years of age; salary (outdoors), 2 guineas per week; short hours. Box 3,733, Sell's Advertising Offices, London.

WANTED, smart, active Junior (outdoors), about 20, for pushing Retail business; must be quick and reliable, and a good Counter-man. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary required, (69/22), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an Analytical Chemist, of exceptionally high and proved ability and accuracy, with good experience in testing Medicinal Chemicals, to take up the position of Chief Analyst at the works of a leading London firm of Manufacturing Chemists; a gentleman who has taken University degrees preferred. Address, stating age, qualifications, and experience, to "Analyst," c/o Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., Solicitors, 57 Coleman Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a good Dispenser; must be quick and accurate; aged about 24. Particulars to 71/12, Office of this Paper.

ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY.

THE directors of this hospital invite applications for the office of Dispenser; salary to commence at £70 per annum; candidates must have Chemist's Certificate from the Pharmaceutical Society; applications with testimonials, to be lodged with the undersigned, not later than April 4. CHARLES M. BROWN, Treasurer.
343 Union Street, Aberdeen. March 6, 1899.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, MOORFIELDS, E.C.

ASSISTANT Dispenser required; hours 8 30 to 3.30; commencing salary, £70, with lunch; must be quick, willing, and gentlemanly. Aged about 21. State experience, height, age, references, and when disengaged, send photo, or apply personally to MR. BADCOCK before 12 30.

WHOLESALE.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, a strong, willing youth for second porter; Wholesale and Retail; must have good recommendations; wages from 15s. to 18s. Apply, F. Gibson, Gooch Street, Birmingham.

SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont.*

WHOLESALE—continued.

A FIRM of Provincial Wholesale Druggists require the services of two capable Assistants, who have had good experience: one for the Wet and the other for the Dry department. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, reference, salary required, when at liberty, &c, to 216/25, Office of this Paper.

ANALYST.—Required, in the Analytical Department of a large manufacturing firm near London, a capable Assistant, with experience in Examination of Drugs, Chemicals, and Manufactured Pharmaceutical Products, qualitatively and quantitatively. Apply by letter, giving full experience, age, salary required, &c., to D E. H., c/o T. Dixon's Advertisement Offices, 195 Oxford Street, London, W.

ASSISTANT required for the Dry Counter; must be thoroughly experienced; one used to foreign and colonial indents preferred. State age, previous employers, and salary required, to "Optimus" (219/69), Office of this Paper.

BUYING Clerk wanted, by a firm of Exporters of Drugs and Chemicals; experience in a similar capacity and a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply of Drugs and Fine Chemicals imperative. Apply by letter, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, to K, K., c/o Wm. Dawson & Sons, 121 Cannon Street, E.C.

CLERK required by a firm of Wholesale Druggists in the North: must be quick and accurate at figures. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, &c., to 216/26, Office of this Paper.

INVOICE Clerk (Junior), but fairly well up in the work. Write, stating age and experience, to W., Messrs. Rowsell & Son, 31 Cheapside, E.C.

JUNIOR Clerk, well educated, about 21, wanted in large Wholesale house; must have had good business training. State age, salary, and experience, to "Junior," c/o Dixon's Advertisement Offices, 195 Oxford Street, W.

JUNIOR Entering and Invoice Clerk wanted; must write a neat hand and be quick and accurate at figures. State age, experience, and salary required to "Glycyrrhiza" (219/68), Office of this Paper.

LADY PHARMACIST.—A manufacturing firm has a vacancy for a lady who holds the Pharmaceutical qualification, and who has had some real training in practical Pharmacy. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to M. P. S, c/o Mather & Crowther (Limited), 10 to 12 New Bridge Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant, with Laboratory and General experience, wanted by small, old-established provincial firm of Wholesale Chemists and Druggists. Age, references, salary expected, and particulars of experience, to 222/18, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER required in the London district, with an established connection amongst Chemists, for the sale of St. Raphael Quinquina tonic wine. Apply, with full particulars, to Bowen & McKechnie, Cross Street, Finsbury, E.C.

TRAVELLER.—Barnett & Co., Manufacturing Perfumers, 126 Bristol Street, Birmingham, are open to engage Traveller for South and South-West of England.

WANTED, Representatives in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Nottinghamshire for the sale of a Meat-Equivalent; first-class men will be liberally treated. State terms, ground covered, and how often, and all particulars, to Carnos (Limited), Great Grimsby.

WANTED, by a firm of Manufacturing Druggists in the North, a Traveller, to cover North and South Wales and a few small towns in Lancashire. Apply, with photo, references, and full particulars, 68/21, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Traveller to represent a Wholesale Drug and Drysaltery firm in West of England; must have a connection among Chemists, Doctors, and Veterinary Surgeons in above-mentioned district and South Wales. Apply, Box 179, G.P.O., Bristol.

SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

RETAIL.

EVENING Employment; good references; qualified. 71/36, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 23; 5½ years' experience. Lewis, Blaudy Cottage, Ogmore Vale, Glam.

LOCUM; qualified; abstainer; disengaged. H. Boden, 102 Pilton Street, Barnstaple.

QUALIFIED, 24, in good Dispensing business. W. Gorst, 68 Broad Street, Worcester.

LOCUM.—By day or week; qualified; disengaged. G., 54 Callcott Road, Brondesbury.

JUNIOR; 20; good references; West End preferred. D. E. D., 45 Weymouth Street, W.

L.T. (48); town or country; qualified. Baker, 65 Leverton Street, London, N.W.

ASSISTANT; 28; good-class business; 13 years' experience O. H. C., 7 Head Street, Colchester.

EVENING employment, Major student. West end experience. Turner, 5 Page Street, Westminster.

LOCUM or Manager; qualified; experienced; disengaged. H. G. H., 76 Lawrence Avenue, Ilford.

LOCUM; qualified; 24; highest references; disengaged. Alex. Rate, Sutton, Warrington, Cheshire.

EVENING Locum; qualified; good references. Francis, 37A St. John's Road, Stamford Hill, N.

PART-TIME (evening); Dispensing or Counter; Chemist or Surgeon. "Student," 510 Hornsey Road, N.

LOCUM; qualified; 45s. per week, and 3rd return fare; disengaged. W., The Poplars, St. Peters, Lynn.

ASSISTANT; near London; aged 28; Extractor. "Radix," Mrs. Cooker, Rose Cottage, Westerham.

ASSISTANT; 22; 5 years' experience; good references. F. Jones, 39 St. Michael's Road, Aldershot.

ASSISTANT; 21; good Dispenser and Extractor; outdoors preferred. Thorpe, 71 Wortley Road, Masbro.

ASSISTANT: disengaged; Extractor; Store preferred; London experience. 72/13, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; qualified; good Prescriber and Extractor; whole or part time. 71/40, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 21; part-time; in Manchester or district; good references. Chapman, Crowle, Doncaster.

ASSISTANT; qualified; 24; outdoors; Midlands preferred. "Chemist," 11 Archery Road, Leamington.

JUNIOR; 20; London experience; London preferred; good Dispenser; after Easter. 71/27, Office of this Paper.

NORTH or Midlands.—Minor, used to taking charge; Store experience. Apply (69/3), Office of this Paper.

ISLE OF MAN.—Re-engagement; personal interview if desired. "Abstainer" (69/29), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT: all-round experience; 38; tall; outdoors. "Competent," 19 Tunis Road, Shepherd's Bush.

LOCUM or Manager; 36 years; good Dispenser and Prescriber; qualified. "Minor," 62 Shepherd's Bush Green, W.

ASSISTANT; outdoor preferred; Manchester or near; 25; abstainer; disengaged. R., 82 Napier Street, East Oldham.

TEMPORARY engagement weeks or months; unqualified; experienced; abstainer. E. O. (69/7), Office of this Paper.

AS Assistant or Manager in good-class business; qualified; with view to succession. "Sumbul" (71/26), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; good Dispensing experience; shortly disengaged. Barrett, 342 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

MINOR man desires engagement for about 3 evenings weekly; Medical or Retail. Dispenser, 27 Cawley Road, South Hackney.

LOCUM or permanency; town or country; disengaged; 41; highest testimonials. "Extractor," 24 Galveston Road, Putney, S.W.

MANAGER; 35; qualified; London, country, and foreign experience; knowledge of Photography, &c. 71/32, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; 36; experienced; disengaged; good address and references; abstemious. "Chemicus," 83 Devonshire Road, Chiswick, W.

DISPENSER, Locum, or Branch manager; Hall certificate; 2½ years' reference. "Lancastrian," 47 Ravenswood Road, Balham, S.W.

ASSISTANT; thoroughly experienced; disengaged; well recommended; in or outdoors. Chas. Lane, Northend, Henley-on-Thames.

LADY-DISPENSER; Apothecaries' Hall Certificate; Doctor, Institution, Voyage. Moore, 50 Bullingham Mansions, Kensington, London.

MANAGER; temporary or permanent; qualified; London preferred. Chemist, 15 Wroughton Road, Broomwood Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

PART-TIME, from about 3 P.M.; outdoors; modern Store experience; Photography, Dentistry; 24. T., 11 Sandwell Mansions, West End Lane, N.W.

ASSISTANT; West-End; indoors; unqualified London experience; aged 22; height 5 ft. 11 in. J. I., 4 Durlston Road, Upper Clapton, N.E.

AS Dispenser; Apothecaries' qualification; first B.Sc.; 11 years' experience, and 8½ years in last situation; Good references. (66/37), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; outdoor; married; permanency; country preferred; good country and town references. "Apenta," 28 Christchurch Street East, Frome, Somerset.

UNQUALIFIED; 24; good London and provincial experience; disengaged April 10; hours must be moderate; in or out doors. G. R., 93 Walworth Road, S.E.

MANAGER-ASSISTANT; Qualified; 29; 13½ years' experience; disengaged. Particulars and salary (outdoor), to "Radix," 67 Stockton Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

MANAGER-ASSISTANT; many years' good experience, London and country; married; steady; thorough knowledge Dentistry; qualified; highest references. "Alex," 48 Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury.

AS Assistant or Surgeon's Dispenser; unqualified; married; good Photographic knowledge; not afraid of work; permanency; 3 years present situation. "Salol," Coverdale & Grierson, Chemists, Lincoln.

AS Manager or Junior Partner; 20 years' experience in high-class business (unqualified); aged 36; height 6 ft.; can invest small capital; full particulars. "Radix," Messrs. Paine & Brettell, Solicitors, Chertsey, Surrey.

MANAGER or responsible position; 30 years' good experience, town and country; Chemist and Dentist; married; abstainer; disengaged; first-class references; London preferred. Turner, 71 Sussex Road, Holloway, London.

FOREIGN Assistant; qualified; speaking perfect French and German, English, and Italian fairly well; four months' experience in City business, wants an engagement. J. Lux, c/o Mr. R. Howden, 28 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

ASSISTANT (speaking French and German), age 21, native of Alsace, seeks English situation for the summer, commencing 15th April or 1st May; 6 years' experience, 3 years in the Pharmacie Centrale de Mulhouse. Apply "Alsace," c/o Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks, 64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

WHOLESALE.

MANAGER or Representative; 28; smart; 12 years' Mixed experience. 31 Market Street, Huddersfield.

TOWN Traveller.—Chemist, disengaged, requires situation with Drug house or Sundrys. "Chemist," 16 King Street, N.W.

WHOLESALE situation desired; experience, Retail; good references. D. C. R., Rockingham, King's Road, Romford.

TRAVELLER, by Chemist, having sold business; 31; highest references; permanency. "Yorkshire" (59/27), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE; young man, energetic, requires situation as Wet Counterman; 3 years' experience; also 4 years' practical Retail. W., 7 Vesey Street, Poplar, E.

GENTLEMAN (26), with Major qualification and very varied Retail experience, desires to represent Manufacturing firm or position in Laboratory. Address, 64/4, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, Country; disengaged; large connection among Chemists' Stores, Perfumers, &c.; has covered greater part of U.K. M.R., c/o Leonard Courtney, 185½ Aldersgate Street, City, E.C.

CHEMIST'S Assistant, at present engaged in a first-class Pharmacy, desires position as Representative; aged 30; 12 years' successful experience in West-end of London, South Coast, and Midlands. Apply, 65/29, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.—Energetic young man requires situation in Wet or Dry department; 8 years' first-class wholesale experience; good parcel wrapper and marker; exceptional references; disengaged. "Druggist," 62 Mountergate Street, Norwich.

GENTLEMAN (35), having good connection and 15 years' experience of Gelatine, Glue, Essential Oils, Synthetic Essences, Liquorice, Olive Oil, and kindred products, desires to correspond with first-class Manufacturers with a view to acting as their Agent in British Isles; highest references. Address, "Enterprise" (62/11), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAISY (LIMITED), Leeds, will be happy to advertise (at reasonable rates) in Chemists' Lists, &c., &c.

SPT. ÆTH. NIT.—Samples estimated for Retail Chemists with Nitrometer; reasonable terms. A. Hawthorne, Brentford, W.

"PRIMUS" SULPHUR TABLETS.—1 cwt., 32s.; 2 cwt., 31s.; 5 cwt. 30s., carriage paid. Sulphur and Sarsaparilla same price; samples free. Send 3s. 6d. for 7-lb. box, post free. Christy & Co., Smithfield Laboratory, Curzon Street, Leicester.

"PREMIER" SULPHUR TABLETS.—Cheapest in the market and the best; 33s. per cwt., 5-cwt. lots 32s., carriage paid; special quotations for large quantities; samples free on application; Sulphur and Sarsaparilla Tablets at same rates. Tennent & Co., 504 Barking Road, London, E.

TWO FREE SCHOLARSHIPS offered by The City School of Pharmacy, value £12 12s. and £7 7s.; examination 28th March next; candidates must have passed Pharmaceutical Preliminary; details free. Mr. Skerry, 27 Chancery Lane, London.

AGENTS Wanted.—Hoult's Improved Square Chemical Chimney Cleaners (three times the strength of any plate make); cleans chimneys in ten seconds; no sweeps or brushes required; one Agent's profit for one week, £20 clear. Address Square C. Depôt, Unique Co., Rotherham.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING prevented by using the Patent Caution Label; this label, having a roughened surface, chemists can readily transform any bottle into a poison-bottle at trifling cost, thereby complying with the recent regulations; sample box containing 100 labels, assorted sizes, post free 1s. Patent Caution Label Company, Upper Hagley Road, Birmingham.

AGENCY for a few European or Colonial Pharmaceuticals or Druggists' Sundries; our wide and personal acquaintance with the Drug Trade of the United States and Mexico offer the best possible means to sell goods; correspondence from reliable Manufacturers and Dealers invited. Those meaning business address R. & F. Schweickhardt, St. Louis, U.S.A.

100% PROFIT ensured by selling Curic Wafers, the absolutely safe and certain cure for Headache, Toothache, and Neuralgia. Striking window show, with mechanical attraction, for one dozen order (9s.) P.A.T.A., at face value. A really sound Chemists' line, giving the utmost satisfaction to Chemists and their customers. Write for particulars to The Curic Co., Leadenhall House, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Shop-fixtures.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; bent-front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for Chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, 14 & 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool; Works: 9 Preston Street. Telephone 6695.

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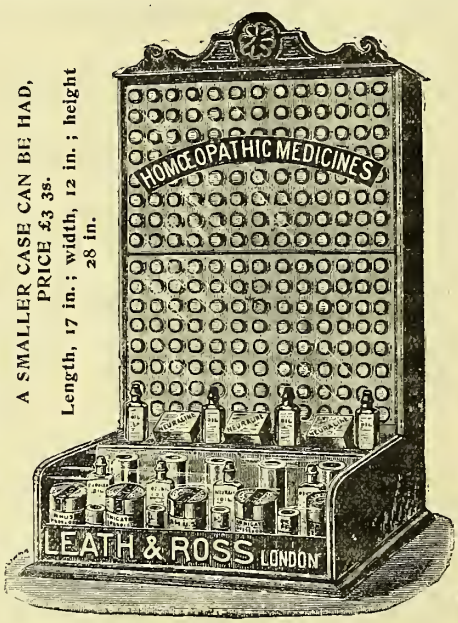

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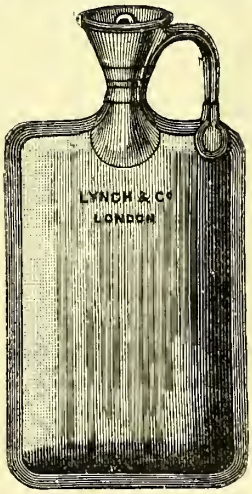

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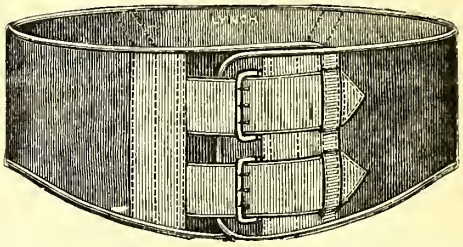

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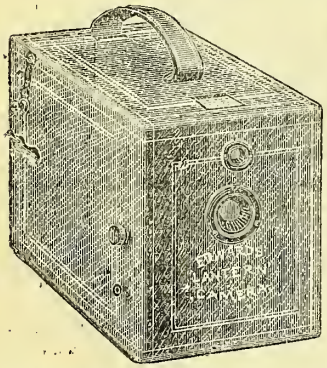

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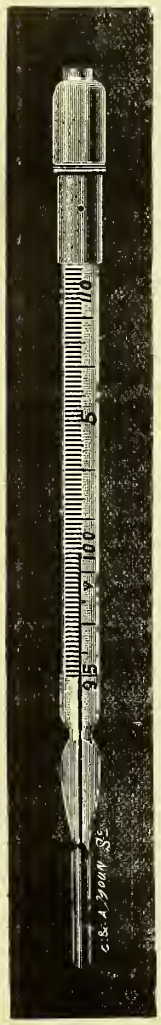

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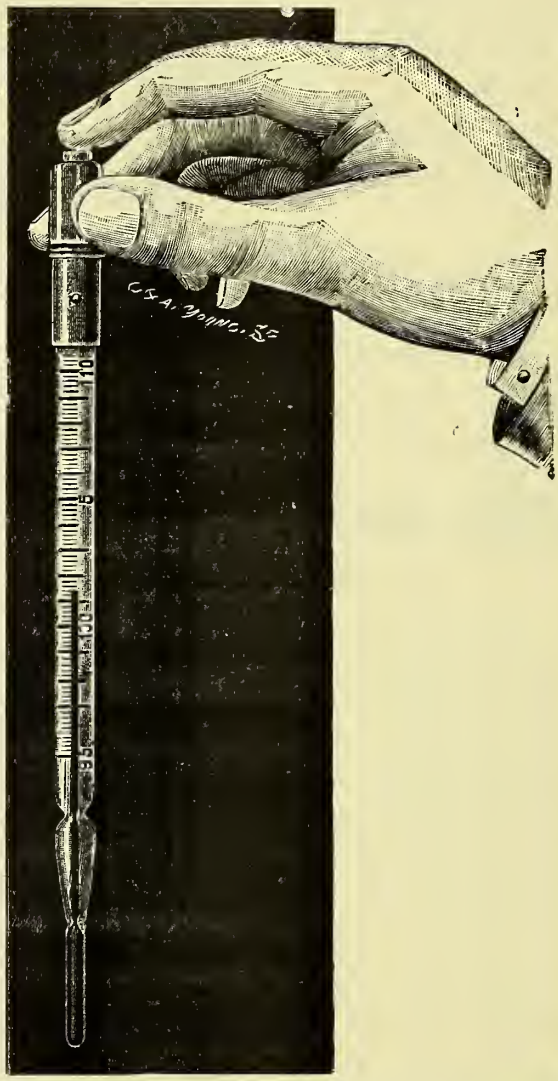

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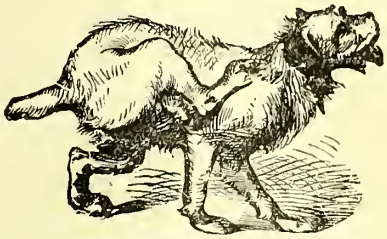

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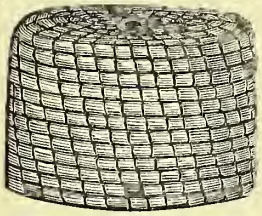

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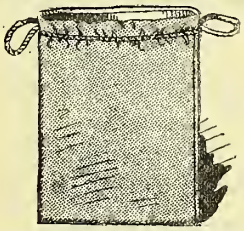

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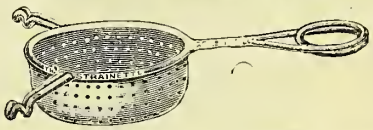

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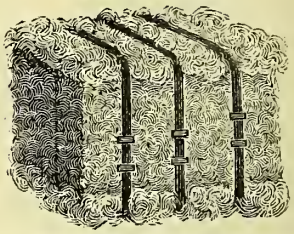

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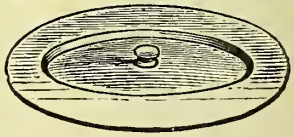

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BUTTER COLOUR, &c.
Allison, Johnson & Foster, Lim.
Crawshaw, E., & Co

BOXES
Austin & Co. (Cardboard)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Glover, C. H., & Co.
Kent, G. B., & Son
Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co., Lim. (Tin)
Robinson & Sons
Tinplate Decorating Co.

BRUSHES
Addis, R., & Son
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kent, G. B., & Sons
Wimpory, E.

BUNSEN BURNERS
Berend & Co.

CACHETS
Christy, T., & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Sangers, J., & Son

CACHOUS
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Carmichael, M. W.
Denoual, J.
Jackson, T.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

CAMPHOR
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

CAPSULES
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Denoual, Jules
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Warrick Bros.

CARBOLIC ACID
Calvert & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

CARBONIC ACID GAS
Carbonic Acid Gas Co.

CARRIER TRICYCLES
Singer Cycle Co., Lim.

CASCARA SAGRADA
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Ferris & Co.
Galen Manufacturing Co., Lim.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Parke, Davis & Co.

CASTOR OIL
Hull Oil Mfg Co., Lim.
Love, H. F., & Co.
United British Castor Oil Co., Lim.

CHALK, PRECIP.
Levermore, Aug., & Co.

CHECK TILLS
British Machine Co., Lim.
O'Brien, T.

CHEMICALS
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhous & Co.
Howards & Sons (Pharm.)
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Love, H. F., & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Scottish Acid & Alkali Co., Ld.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Typke & King
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
Voss, Walter, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Son

CHLORODYNE
Davenport (Browne's)

CHEST PROTECTORS
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent

CHLORIDE OF LIME
Hebden, W. C.
Steele, J. C. & Co.

CHLOROFORM
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

COCAINE-HYDRO.
Howards & Sons

COCA WINE
Burrough, J.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
French Hygienic Society
Holloway Wine Co., Lim.
Stephen Smith & Co., Lim. (Hall's)
Wilcox & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

COCOA & CHOCOLAT
Cadbury Bros.
Fry & Sons
Van Houten
Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles')

COD-LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Kemp & Son
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Moller, Peter
Randall & Son
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Spratt's Patent (Dog Cakes)
Scott's Emulsion
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
Marshalls Lim.
Vigo, Jules, et Cie.

COMP. MEDICINES
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

CONCENT. LIQUORS
Bass Bros. & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Robinson B.

CONFECTIONERY
Dunhill & Co.
Gibson & Sons
Guest, T., & Co.
Hillabys, Lim.

CORKS
Ayrton & Saunders
Cork Co., Lim.
Ellis, W., & Co.
Bingrose & Cobb

CORN CURES
Gardner, C. | Potter & Clarke
Solport Bros.

CRUSHED LINSEED
Mumford, G. S.
Nell, R. & J.

DENTIFRICES, &c.
Bescham, T.
Beetham, T., & Son
Hovenden & Sons
Jewsbury & Brown
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Ollapeari Co.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Woods, W. (Arsoa Nul)

DENTISTRY
Barker, F. H.
Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Spencer & Son

DISINFECTANTS
Allison, Johnson & Foster, Lim.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Chinosol Hygienic Co., Lim.
Dussek Bros.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Formalin Hygienic Co., Lim.
Hebden, W. C.
Jeyes'SanitaryCompoundsCo.
Ray Bros., Lim.
Kühn,B.(Chinosol,Kresochine)
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Major & Co., Lim.
May & Baker, Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Steele, J. C., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
United Alkali Co., Lim.

DOG MEDICINES, &c.
Lloyd, T. Howard. & Co.
Naldire's Dog Soap
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRS.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Benjamin, H. S.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burge, Warren & Ridley
Dalley & Wilkinson
Dent, C. S., & Co.
Edgar's Croup Lotion, Lim.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Gillespie & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kay Bros., Lim.
"Leaf" Brand Hat Reviver
Lorimer & Moyes
Marshalls, Lim.
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Parozone Co., Lim.
Quelch, H. C.
Roberts & Sheppey
Sanger & Sons | Schnitzs & Co.
Smith, John H., & Co.
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Tidman & Son | Toogood, W.
Wood, Vincent
Woolf, E.

DRUG GRINDERS
Allen, S., & Sons
Nell, R. & J., & Co., Lim.

DRUGS
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Love, H. F., & Co.
Nell, R. & J., & Co., Lim. (and Spices)
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wyley's, Lim.

DYES
Crawshaw, E., & Co.
Itsem Household Dye Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J. M.
Salmsbury, S.
Van Oppen & Co.

EMBROCATION
Day & Sons
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Harvey & Co.
Post, A. M., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.

ENEMAS
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Sanger & Son | Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Lim.

ESSENCES
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Barnett & Foster
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Deighton & Smith
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
May & Baker, Lim
Newball & Mason
Stevenson & Howell
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS
Allen, S., & Sons
Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Essential Oil Importers and Exporters, Lim
Evans, Sons & Co.
Jakson, J., & Co.
Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin
London Essence Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, Wm., & Sons
Sachsse, E., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sozio & Andrioli
Spurway & Cie.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Treatt, R. C. | Warrick Bros.
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS OIL
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharland & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co

EXTRACT MEAT
Armour & Co. | Brand & Co.
Beaufoy & Co.
Liebig Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID
Allen & Hanburys
Allen, G., & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Ransom, W., & Son
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACTS, SOLID
Allen, G., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son

EXTRACTS, VEGTBLE.
Fromms Extract Co.

FEEDING BOTTLES
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hovenden & Sons
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Marriott, E., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Youldon. E.

FILTERS
Berkfeld Filter Co., Lim.
Mawson Filter Co.

FLY CATCHERS
Alabastine Co. (British), Lim.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Marshalls, Lim.
Mather, W., Lim.
Smith, J. H., & Co.
Strong, Christy
Tunbridge & Wright

FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')
Allen & Hanburys
Bsanes, E., & Co.
Benger's Food
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Bovril, Lim. | Brand & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Coomb s Flour Co., Lim.
Frame Food Co.
Fromms Extract Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Liebig Co.
Mellin's Food
Milk Wine Co., Lim.
Nestlé, H.
Savory & Moors
Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles')

FOOD (for Plants)
Sharon Chemical Co., Lim.

GELATINES
Meggett, Saml., & Sons, Lim.

GLUE
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Brauer, A.

GRANULAR PREP.
Bishop, A., & Sons
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

GLYCERINE
Fink & Co.
Haller, G., & Co.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.

HAIR PREP.
Alexandre (Shadeine)
Brooks, Tom
Chesebrough Co.
Edwards & Co.
Hopgood's Hair Cream
Thiellay, E. H.

HERB BEER EXTS.
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HOMŒOPATHIC
Epps, J., & Co.
Leath & Ross
Munyon's Remedies
Watson & Wates

HYPOPHOSPHITES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.

INHALERS
Krone & Sesemann
Lynch & Co., Lim.

INSECTICIDES
Bleasdale, Lim.
Fleming's Oil & Chemical Co. Lim.
Jackson, T.
Tunbridge & Wright

LAVENDER WATER
Jakson, J., & Co.
Sainsbury, S.

LEMON PEEL, &c.
Southwell, C., & Co.

LIME JUICE, &c.
Idris & Co., Lim.

LINT
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons
Wood, Vincent

LIQUORICE
Dunhill & Co.
Evans,Gray & Hood("Solazzi")
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savarini)
Hillabys, J.
Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin

LIQUORS
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

LOOFAHS
Solport Bros.

LOZENGES
Allen & Hanburys
Denoual, J.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Guest, T., & Co., Lim.
Jackson, T.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

LUNG PRESERVERS
Zimmer & Co.

MACHINERY
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Lim.
Bera, G.
Fox, Fultz & Co.
Gardner, W., & Sons
Hatrick, J. L., & Co., Lim.
Melin, C.
Newman, W. | Pindar, J. W.
Werner, Pfleiderer & Perkins, Lim.

MAGNESIA
American Magnesia Co.
Bishop, A., & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale, W., & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcined)
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Kepler's)
Distilleries Co., Lim.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Parke, Davis & Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ld.
Raimes & Co.
Raimes, Clark & Co.
Robinson & Co.

MARKING INKS
John Bond's Crystal Palace

MEDICINE CHESTS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day,Son & Hewitt(Veterinary
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

MERCURIALS
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.

METH. SPIRIT, &c.
Boord & Son | Burrough, J.
Jones & Co. | Phillips, G., & Co.

MICROSCOPES
Darton, F., & Co.
Ross, Lim.

MILK
Hawkesley, T. (Sterilizer)
Nestlé, H. (Condensed)
Lumley, L., &Co. (Sterilised)

MORPHIA
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H. & Co.

OILS, VARNISHES
Calvert Bros. & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Pinchin, Johnson & Co.
Stern Bros. (White.)

OINTMENT BASES, &c.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Lanoline)
Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)
Cooper & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Thisrry, A.

OXIDE OF ZINC
Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PALATINOIDS
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.

PATENT AGENTS
Barker, Reginald W.
Chapman, J. C., & Co.

PATENT MEDCNS, &c.
Anglo-American Drug Co., Ld.
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Benedictine Salve
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"Daisy" Headache Powders
Edwards & Son
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fenning (Powders)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Gray's Tonic
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
Lagemann, C.
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
May, Roberts & Co.
Nicolay & Co.
Post, A. M., Lim.
Powell, Thomas, Lim.
Richards, J. M.
Thierry, A. (Balsam and Ointment)
Vogeler, Chas. A., Co.

PEPPERMINT OILS
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Jakson, J., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son
Stevenson & Howell

PEPSIN, &c.
Armour & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Cerebos Limited (Pepsalia)
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Newbery, F., & Sons (Inglauvin)
Parke, Davis & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale, Lim.
Biondeau & Cie. | Boshm, F.
Brooks, Tom
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W. & J., & Co.
Carmichael, M. W.
Chesebrough Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Farina, J. M.
Gillespie, F., & Co.
Green, R. W., & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Jakson, J., & Co. | Lanoline
London Essence Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Marshall's, Lim.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Berdoes)
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Potter & Clarke (Sachets)
Roberts & Sheppey
Sainsbury, S.
Sanger, J., & Sons
Schnitze, F., & Co. [Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery
Sinclair, Jas., & Son
Tidman & Son | Treatt, R. C.
Van Oppen & Co.
Vigo, Jules, & Co., Lim.
West, T. (Okell's Mona)
Wright, Layman & Umney

PEROX. OF HYDR.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.

PESSARIES
Rendell, W. J.

PTRLEUM JELLY, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Christy, T., & Co.
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Haller, G., & Co.
Snawdon,Sons,&Co.,Ld.(Jelly)
Stern Bros.

PILL MACHINES
Bennett, Sons & Shears
Pindar, J. W.

PLASTERS
Chesebrough M'f'g. Co.
De St. Dalmae, A.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros. (Court)
Timpson, J., & Co.

PHARM. PREPS.
Allen & Hanburys
Armour & Co. | Bass Bros.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Ferris & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co
Fortuna Hæmatogen
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Hoffmann, La Roche & Co.
Howards & Sons
Lageman, C.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Macfarlan, J. F., &
Mackey, Mackey
Martindale, W.
May & Baker, Lim.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Smith, W. E., & Co.
Squire & Sons
Stern Bros.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
"Vasogen"
White, Alfred, & Sons
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Willows, Francis, Butler & Ayscough Thompson
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wyleys Lim.

PHOTOGRAPHIC X RAY, &c.
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Boehm, Fredk.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Butcher, W., & Son
Darton, F., & Co.
Edwards, T., & Co
Evans, Sons & Co.
Houghton, G., & Sons
Lockyer, J. E.
Lowe, B., & Co.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Raphael, J., & Co.
Ross Lim.
Shew, J. F., & Co.
Thornton-Pickard Co., Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

PILLS, Coated, &c.
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Beecham, Thomas
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Holloway, Professor
Kearsley, C. & G.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Parke, Davis & Co.
Powell, Thomas, Lim.
Scottish Sugar-coated Pill Co.
Scott's, Dr.
Wand, S. (Pearl Coated)
Warner, W. R., & Co. (Coated).
Wyleys, Lim.

POLISHING
Benjamin, H. S.
Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Oakey, J., & Sons, Lim.
Raimes & Co. (Stockton)

PRINTING
Blake & Mackenzie
Bowers Bros.
Corsan, J. R. (Glass)
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Gilbert & Rivington, Lim.
Harrison & Wade
Silverlock, H.
Thomas & Co.
Townsend, J.

QUININE
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Howards & Sons
Imperial Quinine Co.
Smith, S., & Co. (Wine
Zimmer & Co.

RENNET
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward

RESPIRATORS
Solport Bros.

RUBBER STAMPS
Bond, J. (Crystal Palace)
Richford, E. M.

SACCHARIN
Anglo-Continental Chemical Works, Lim.
Saccharin Corporation, Lim.

SALICIN
Macfarlan & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

SAUCES, PICKLES
Goodall Backhouse & Co.

SEA SALT
Tidman & Son, Lim.

SEEDS
Macqueen, J.
Potter & Clarke

SCHOOLS, &c.
Central (Edinburgh)
Davis, F.
Glasgow and West of Scotland School (T. S. Barrie)
Gordon's (Robt.) School
Laurance, L. (Optical)
Leeds College of Pharmacy
Liverpool School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy
North of England School
Northern College of Pharmacy
Queensborough College
Royal Dispensary (Edinburgh)
South London School of Pharmacy, Lim.
Westminster College

SEIDLITZ POWDERS
Hora & Co. | May, Roberts & Co.

SELTZOGENES
May, Roberts & Co.
Thessier, E.

SERUM
Greeff, R. W., & Co.

SHAVING
Hovenden & Sons (Euxesis)
Lloyd, A., & Co. (A. S. Lloyd's Euxesis)

SHEEP DIP
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co
Sanitas Co., Lim.

SHOP FITTERS
Alstrom, C.
Ayrton & Saunders
Bowling & Govier
Bygrave, J. & W.
Ellison, F. E., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Josephs, Philip, & Son
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Mitchell, A.
Parnall & Sons, Lim.
Treble, G., & Son
Yates, W. S.

SIZE
Meggett, S., & Sons, Lim.

SPECTACLES, &c.
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Laurance, L.
Raphael, J., & Co.
Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers

SPONGES
Cohen, I. & M.
Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz
Peterson, M., & Co.

SOAP
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Ayrton & Saunders
Beetham, T., & Son
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Crosfield, J., & Sons, Lim.
Gibbs, D. & W. (Medicated)
Hydroxene Co.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mackenzie's, Dr. (Arsenical)
Maypole Soap Co., Lim.
Peacock's Ovaline Soap Co., Lim.
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharon Chemical Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap, &c., Co., Ld.
Sinclair, J., & Son
Tidman & Son
Vinolia Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

STARCH
Critchley, T. (Gloss)
Hebden, W. C. (Gloss)

STOPPERS
Austin & Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett & Foster | Melin, C.
Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co., Lim.
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.

STOVES
Clark, S., & Co., Lim.

SUGAR
Macfie & Sons

SURGICAL
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Domen Belts Co.
Eschmann Bros. & Walsh
Ferris & Co.
Galen Manufact'g Co., Lim.
Hatrick, J. L., & Co., Lim.
Haywood, J. H.
Krohne & Sesemann
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Manson, R.
Matto, Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Powell & Barstow
Quelch, H. C.
Robinson & Sons
Sanitary Wood Wool Co., Lim.
Schutze, F., & Co.
Wilkinson & Co.
Wood, Vincent
Woodruff, T.

SYPHONS
Barnett & Foster
British Syphon Co.
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Tower Tea, Lim.

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Marriott, E., & Co.

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Bailey, W. H., & Son
Darton, F., & Co.
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Peroni, A.

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Quelch, H. C.
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Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery Co., Lim.
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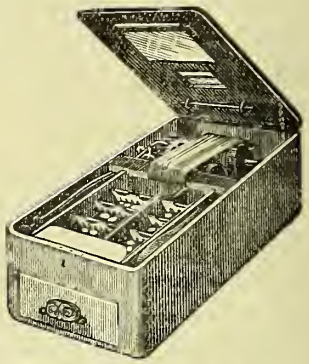

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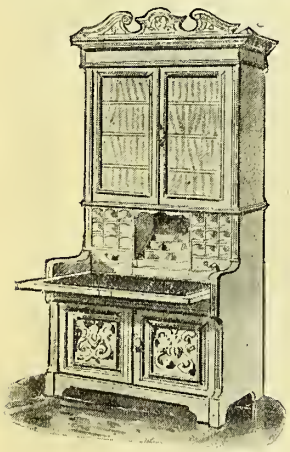

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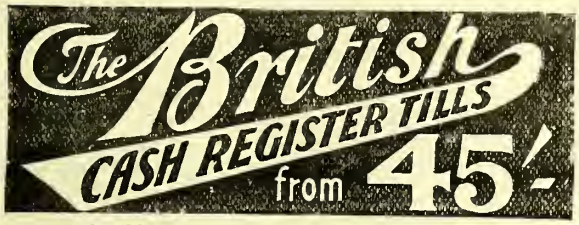

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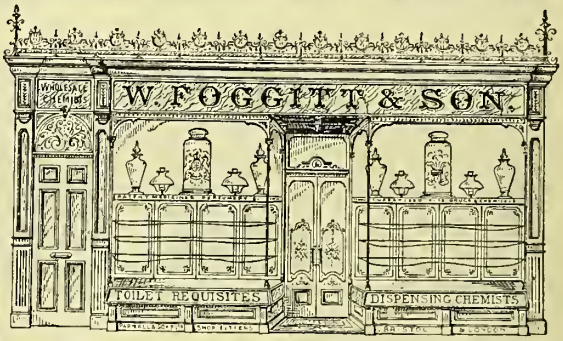

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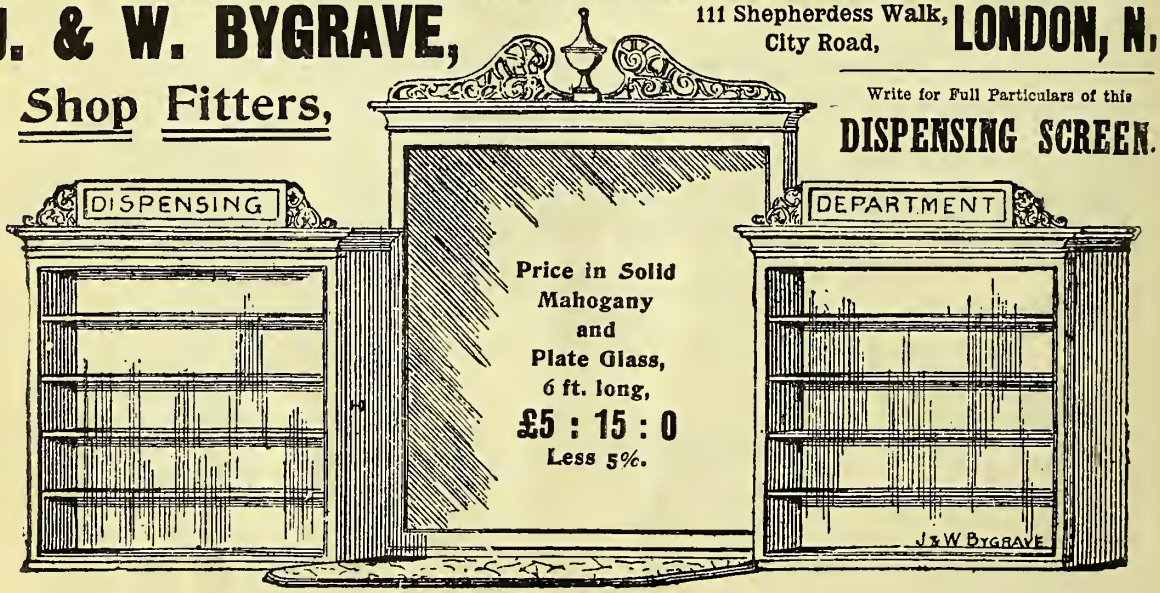

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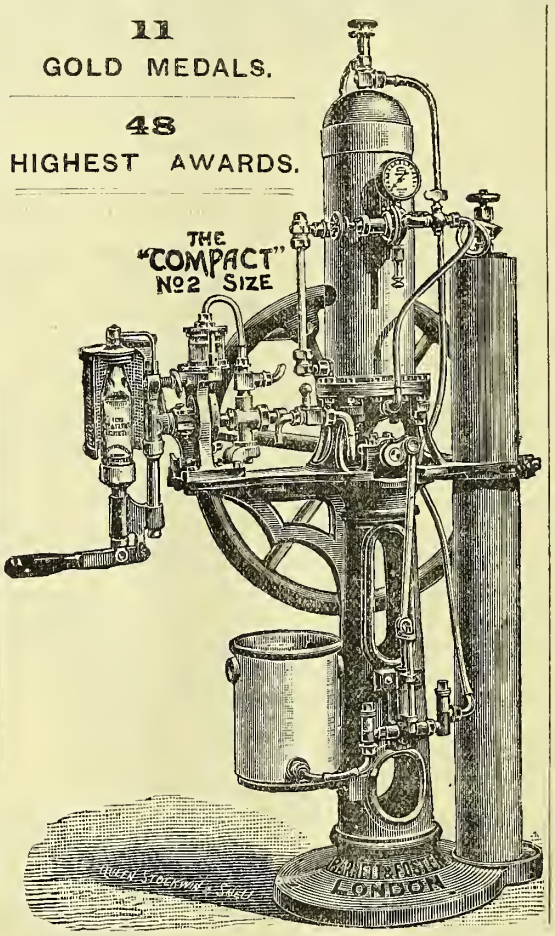

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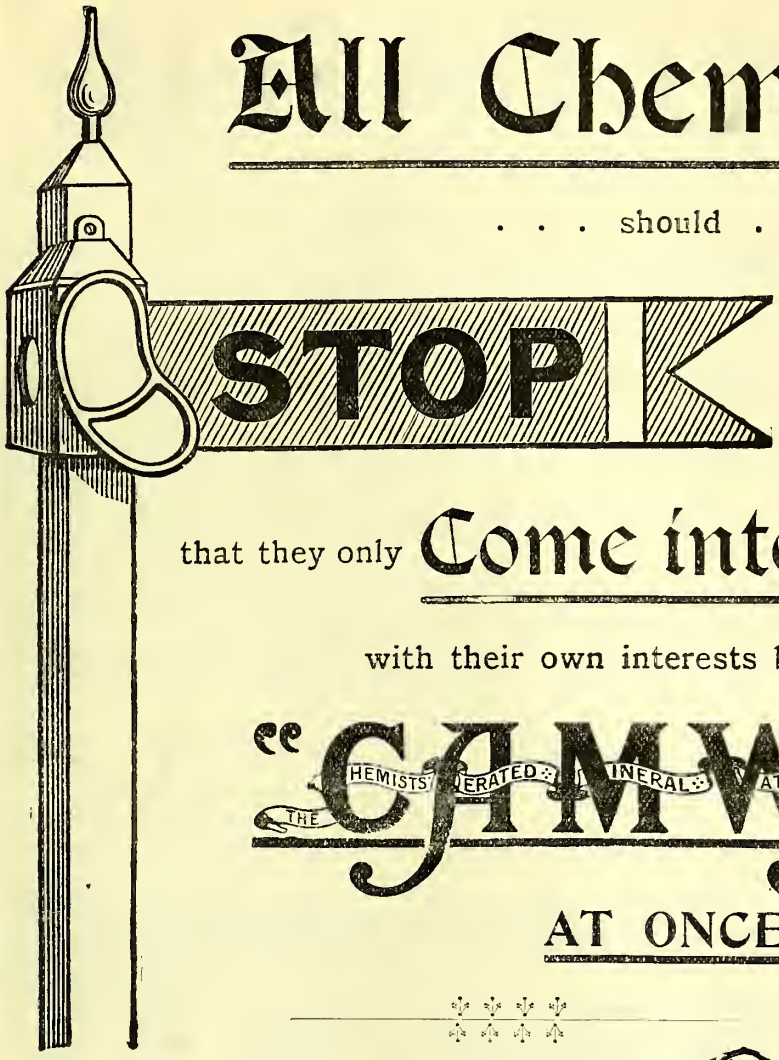

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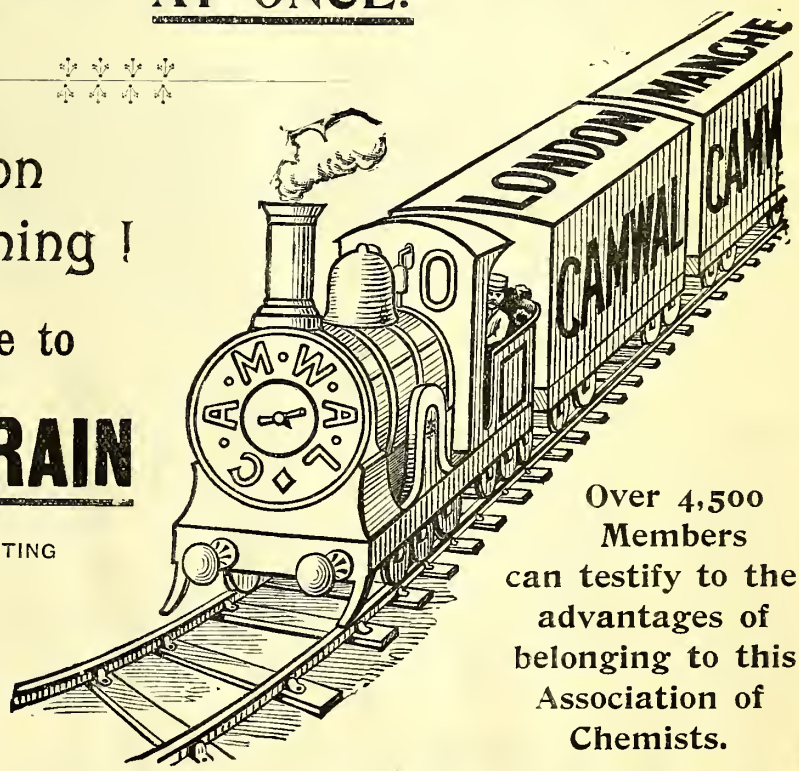

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	Places distant from London							
A	Not exceeding 30 miles	2/10	1/11	1/6	4/6	8d.	8d.	3 doz. Qts., 6 doz. Pts., 12 doz. Nips, 3 doz. Syphons, 4 Cases of 2 1-gall. Jars or 2 Cases of 4 1-gall. Jars.
B	Over 30 miles " 80 "	3/1	2/2	1/7	4/6	9d.	9d.	
C	" 80 " " 130 "	3/4	2/2	1/9	4/6	10d.	10d.	6 doz. Qts., 12 doz. Pts. 16 doz. Nips, 3 doz. Syphons, 4 Cases of 2 1-gall. Jars, 2 Cases of 4 1-gall. Jars.
D	" 130 " " 180 "	3/7	2/2	1/9	4/6	11d.	11d.	
E	" 180 " " 250 "	3/10	2/5	1/9	4/6	1/1	1/1	
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Single dozens 6d. extra.

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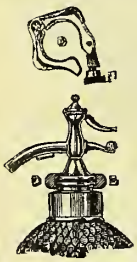

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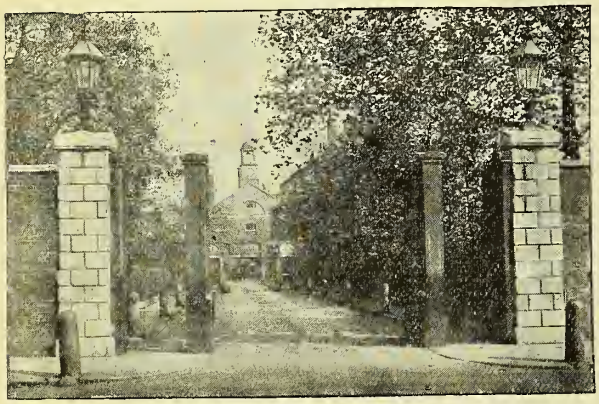
Wholesale and Export Agents—BARCLAY & SONS (LIM.), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.; W. EDWARDS & SON, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; J. SANGER & SONS, 2 Winsley Street, Oxford Street; J. WOOLLEY, SONS & Co., Manchester. District Agents wanted.

Outer Gates of South Lambeth Works



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1730.

BEAUFOY'S EXTRACT of MEAT and MALT WINE

(Guaranteed Prepared from Liebig's Extract of Meat).

ORANGE WINE (Vin. Aurantii, B.P.), COCA WINE, and QUININE WINE.

A Handsomely-printed Brochure will be sent, Post Free, together with Prices and Samples, on application with Trade Card.

BEAUFOY & CO., SOUTH LAMBETH, LONDON, S.W.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

HOLY- -ROOD TABLE WATER.

Shown by analysis to be **equal** to the **best imported**, and is **FAR MORE ECONOMICAL.**

Highly Commended by LEADING MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

"Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co. have hit upon a really excellent idea—viz., an artificial saline table-water, similar in composition to the popular imported natural aërated table-waters."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.

Abbeyhill Chemical Works,

EDINBURGH.

WANTED: SPECIAL CHEMIST AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF

VITÆ-ORE

Nature's Great Mineral Remedy.

V-O is *not* a patent medicine, but a pure natural product, partially soluble, and forming a very beneficial Chalybeate Mineral Water. A full Analysis by leading firm of London analysts given on each bottle.

Sold at **full face value**, and, to prevent cutting, not supplied to any Wholesale house or cutting Drug Co., but only direct to Chemist Agents, who are supplied with pamphlets with their name and address printed on, *free of charge.* Liberal terms.

We have already appointed 400 Agents in England, and shall be glad to hear from any **Qualified Chemist** willing to take the Agency in towns where we are not represented.

VITÆ-ORE CO., Ltd., 39 Temple Chambers, LONDON, E.C.
V-O is sold in Bottles at 2/9 and 4/6.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

PACKING FREE. **INGRAM & ROYLE LTD.** CARRIAGE PAID.

LONDON—EAST PAUL'S WHARF, 26 UPPER THAMES ST., E.C.

HUNYADI-JÁNOS

LIVERPOOL: 19 South John Street.

BRISTOL: Bath Bridge.

VICHY

NAME	Per Dozen Bots.	Per Dozen ½-Bots.	Original Packages Bottles		Original Packages ½-Bottles	
Abrolis	5/-	4/-	50	18/-	100	27/6
Æsculap	15/-	12/-	25	30/-	50	50/-
Apenta	10/-	8/3	25	20/-	50	32/6
Apollinaris	6/-	5/-	50	23/-	100	36/-
Bourboule (La) ..	11/-	—	50	42/-	—	—
CARLSBAD	12/-	—	50	46/-	—	—
Condal	—	14/-	—	—	50	56/-
Contrexeville ..	9/-	—	50	35/-	—	—
Ems	7/-	—	50	28/-	—	—
Evian	8/6	—	60	40/-	—	—
Fachingen	7/6	—	50	29/-	—	—
Fitwick	24/-	15/-	—	—	—	—
Franz-Josef	12/-	10/-	25	22/6	50	35/-
Friedrichshall	12/6	10/-	25	25/-	50	40/-
Gichtwasser (Wiesbaden)	12/-	—	—	—	—	—
Gerolstein .. .	5/-	4/-	50	20/-	50	16/-
HUNYADI-JANOS ..	12/-	10/-	25	22/6	50	35/-
Johannis	5/6	4/-	50	20/-	100	32/-
Kronenquelle ..	9/-	—	50	36/-	—	—

NAME	Per Dozen Bots	Per Dozen ½-Bots	Original Packages Bottles		Original Packages ½-Bottles	
Kronthal (red label) ..	7/-	5/6	50	25/-	100	40/-
" (blue label) ..	6/-	4/6	50	23/-	100	36/-
Levico	—	18/-	—	—	—	—
Oberbrunnen ..	8/6	—	50	35/-	—	—
Pullna	12/-	8/-	40	36/-	40	25/-
Reginaris	5/6	4/6	50	21/-	50	17/-
Roisdorf	5/6	4/6	50	22/-	100	35/-
Rosbach..	5/6	4/-	50	20/-	100	32/-
Royat	9/-	—	50	34/-	—	—
Rubinat	15/-	8/-	25	30/-	100	60/-
St. Galmier	6/-	4/6	50	22/-	100	34/-
St. Marco	11/-	—	50	42/-	—	—
Salutaris (not car. paid)	4/-	2/6	—	—	—	—
Selters	6/-	4/6	5	21/-	50	17/-
Taunus	5/-	4/-	50	20/-	100	30/-
Vals	8/6	—	50	33/-	—	—
VICHY (State-Springs), "Celestins," "Grande-Grille," &c.	8/6	6/6	50	33/-	50	25/-

DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON LONDON ORDERS. DETAILED PRICE LIST & PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION.

THE BERKEFELD FILTER.

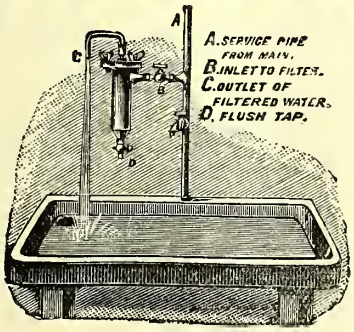
In the Berkefeld Filter the filtering medium is in the form of hollow cylinders or candles of various sizes, made of Kieselguhr, a substance which, on account of its enormous porosity, consisting, as it does, of the silicious skeletons of diatoms, is an ideal filtering medium.

The advantages claimed for the Berkefeld Filters are:—

1.—They are simple in construction, and can be easily cleaned and sterilised.

2.—The filtrate is absolutely free from any suspended matter and from germs, provided proper attention is paid to regular cleaning and sterilising.

3.—They give an output of sterile filtrate from 5 to 10 times larger than any other germ-proof filter.



FILTER H (as sketch) to attach to service-pipe ...	£2	2	0
Smaller size	1	10	0
Glass Table Filters from ...	0	8	9

Extract from the Special Report to the "British Medical Journal" on "The Relative Efficiency of Water Filters," by Drs. Sims Woodhead and Cartwright Wood.

"Experiments were carried out with the Filter H, an exceedingly good model, which seems to subserve the functions of a filter better than any we have yet seen described. . . . The output is so large, that there is no reason why such filters should not supply sufficient water for all household requirements."

"We must accordingly conclude from the extensive series of experiments carried out with these Berkefeld Filters that they afford complete protection against the communication of water-borne disease."

Chemists will find these Filters a profitable line, and one they can confidently recommend to their customers.

Counter Filters specially adapted for Chemists doing a trade in Saline and Summer Drinks.

NO MINERAL WATER PLANT COMPLETE WITHOUT A BERKEFELD FILTER.

FULL ILLUSTRATED LIST AND TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE AND VISIT TO SHOWROOMS INVITED.

THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., LIMITED, 121 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ROBINSON'S ORIGINAL

CONCENTRATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

When diluted in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water at 60° temperature, they faithfully represent the Medicated Waters of the British Pharmacopœia. They are always of uniform strength, and will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Amygd. Amar. Conc. (U.S.)	4/- per lb.	Aqua Cassiæ Conc.	4/- per lb.	Aqua Menth. Virid. Conc.	4/- per lb.
" Anethi, Concent.	4/- "	" Flor. Aurant.	8/6 "	" Pimentæ "	4/- "
" Anisi "	4/- "	" Sambuci Conc.	8/6 "	" Pulegii "	4/- "
" Camphoræ "	4/- "	" Fœniculi Conc...	4/- "	" Rosmarini "	4/- "
" Carui "	4/- "	" Menth. Pip. Conc.	4/- "	" Rosæ "	8/6 "
" Cinnam. Ver. Conc.	6/- "	" " Ang. Conc.	8/- "	" " Virgin "	10/6 "

The above may be had in ½-lb. or 1-lb. Bottles and upwards, through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses.

Each Bottle has the Inventor's Protection Label over the cork, without which none are genuine.

SUPERIOR ORANGE WINE (Vin. Aurantii, B.P.)

Samples of any of the above sent free on application from

B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church Street, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

SYMONS & CO.'S Devonshire Cyder & Wines

Specially prepared for the Home & Export Trades.

BOTTLING AGENTS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

CYDER IN WOOD.

	Per Gall. s. d.
Imperial Cyder (Specially prepared)	1 9
Apple and Blossom Cyder	1 6
Champagne Cyder	1 4
Sweet Draught	1 3
Medium Draught	1 3
Superior Dry Draught	1 2
Symonia (Non-Alcoholic)	1 0
Sydrina (Non-Alcoholic)	1 0

Casks charged and allowed for if returned within two months, in good condition, to same address as sent from, and advised by post.

Terms, Delivery, &c.

A Discount of 2½% will be allowed for Cash with Order. Accounts sent out Monthly.

Cyder, Perry, Symonia, and Sydrina are sent out in Cases containing 3-dozen Quarts, or 4-dozen Pints, and Casks of 14, 20, 30, 40, 60, and 116 Gallons.

Symonia and Sydrina in ½-pints, Cases of 6 dozen.

Sparkling Wines, 1 dozen Large, or 1 dozen Half-Bottles.

Prices include Bottles, but Cases are charged 1/6 per dozen extra, and allowed for if returned Carriage Paid, in good condition, within one month.

Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in England and Wales.

TRADE DISCOUNTS ON APPLICATION.

JNO SYMONS & CO LTD.
Totnes & DEVON,
& Ratcliff, LONDON. E.

CYDER AND WINES IN BOTTLE.

Bottles Free, and Carriage Paid.

	Per Doz. Bottles s. d.
Imperial Cyder (Extra Dry). Gold Foil.	10 0
Apple and Blossom Cyder (Sweet or Dry). Silver Foil.	7 6
Champagne Cyder (Medium Dry). Red Label.	6 6
Symonia (Non-Alcoholic) ½-Pts.	8 0
Sydrina (Non-Alcoholic) do.	8 0
Imperial Perry	10 6

2/- extra per Two Dozen Half-Bottles

"ROYAL EXCELSIOR" SPARKLING WINES.

Pale Dry Creaming (Champagne Style).	21 0
Devonshire Chablis	15 0
Devonshire Hock	15 0
Devonshire Moselle (English Rhine Brand).	24 0

3/- extra per Two Dozen Half-Bottles.

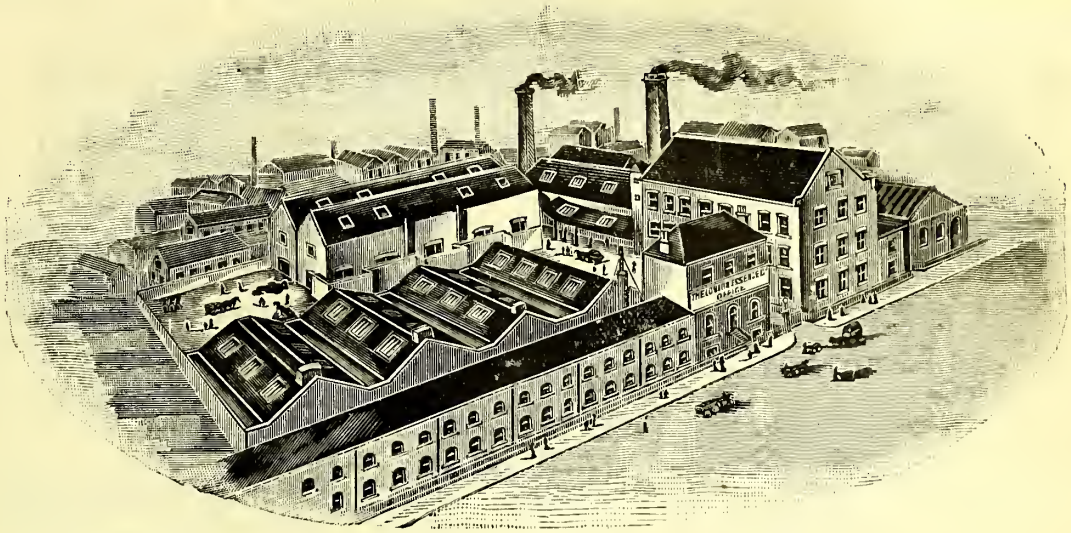
Symonia and Sydrina are the best Temperance Drinks of the day, and may be sold by Chemists.

Our Local Bottling Agents can often reduce prices in Bottle by importing in Wood, thus saving the extra Carriage, &c.

Instructions for Storing, &c.

On receipt of the case of Cyder, unpack, and stand the bottles in an upright position in a cool cellar of from 50 to 55 degrees temperature, to settle down, and return empty cases to us; or, if wanted for immediate use, in a temperature of 60 degrees, when it will get into condition, and will come out an effervescing, delicious drink, healthful and invigorating without being heady. If a dry Cyder is required, keep twelve months or more in bottle. *Wines must be laid down.*

FRUIT MILLS, TOTNES, DEVON, ENGLAND.



The London Essence Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

REQUIRING

ESSENCES, PERFUMES, TINCTURES, ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.

Should write us for Special Terms before buying elsewhere.

GEORGE ST., CAMBERWELL GREEN, S.E.

Telegrams—"VANILLIN LONDON." Telephone 810 HOP.

CAUTION!

"YORKSHIRE RELISH."

In the High Court of Justice
Chancery Division.

WILLIAM POWELL (trading as Goodall, Backhouse & Co.)
v.
MAY & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, 1899, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kekewich ordered that the Defendants their servants and agents be restrained until judgment in this Action or further order from in any manner using or applying the words "YORKSHIRE SAUCE" or "YORKSHIRE RELISH" as descriptive of or in connection with or in respect of any Sauce or Relish manufactured by them or not manufactured by the Plaintiff without clearly distinguishing such Sauce or Relish from the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff And from describing any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid as "THE ORIGINAL YORKSHIRE" SAUCE OR RELISH and from selling or offering or exposing or advertising for sale or procuring to be sold any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid under labels or wrappers or enclosures or otherwise to be calculated to represent or lead to the belief that such Sauce or Relish is the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff and from selling or supplying any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid in response to orders for "YORKSHIRE RELISH" or for the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff and from in any manner aforesaid or in any other manner passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid as or for the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1899.

J. Seymour Salaman,
65 & 66 Chancery Lane, London,
Solicitor for
Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co.,
Leeds, Yorkshire.

SIX GOLD MEDALS and ONE SILVER MEDAL awarded.
HIGHEST AWARD at CHICAGO.

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

Is a delicious beverage and tonic made from Port Wine, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

WINCARNIS

Is a Name Registered to prevent fraudulent imitations.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Unsolicited Testimonials have been received from Medical Men.

The following Important Testimonial has been received from Dr. FLETCHER:—

Applecross, Ross-shire, N.B.,
July 2nd, 1897.

Dear Sirs,—Please forward quarter-of-a-dozen "Wincarnis" immediately, as my patient's supply is about done. I trust there will be no delay, as he takes no other nourishment, and has been sustained and gained strength by "Wincarnis" for twelve weeks.

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN FLETCHER, L.R.C.P.

WINCARNIS

is sold by all Druggists, Wine Merchants, and Patent-medicine Vendors. Ask for **Coleman's "Wincarnis,"** and see that the word **"Wincarnis"** is on the shoulder of the bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.*, everywhere.

If there is any difficulty in getting the Wine, write direct to the manufacturers, who will forward

Sample Pint Bottle free by Post on receipt of 33 stamps.
" Doz. " " Rail " 30*s.*

Sole Manufacturers:

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,

WINCARNIS WORKS,
LOWER WESTWICK STREET, NORWICH;
AND 24 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

Sole Proprietors of Coleman's Crown Imperial Invalid Stout, and also Coleman's Crown Imperial Invalid Champagne, which is strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Under certain conditions the cost of a Foreign Wine Licence will be defrayed. For full particulars apply to COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED, Wincarnis Works, NORWICH.

TWO ✱ GOOD ✱ LINES.

PROTECTED PROFITS 30 PER CENT.

			MINIMUM SELLING PRICE.
HALL'S WINE, PER CASE	(1 doz.) ...	27/- ...	3/- Per Bottle.
" " "	(2 doz.) ...	31/- ...	1/9 "

KEYSTONE BEEF WINE—The ONLY Wine Prepared with The Liebig Co.'s Extract.

" " " PER CASE	(1 doz.)	30/- ...	3/3 Per Bottle,
" " " "	(2 doz.)	34/- ...	2/- "

Both these Preparations are well Advertised.

ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAYS

SENT FREE AND CARRIAGE PAID.

Handbills, Pamphlets, and other printed matter, with own name and address.

Also ARTISTIC SHOWCARDS and DUMMIES FREE, on application to Proprietors—

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., LTD., BOW, LONDON, E.

SESSIONS!

(MIDDLESEX & SURREY.)

CHEMISTS OBTAINING LICENSES

Should write us **now** for terms and **Price Lists.** We are large importers of all Foreign Wines, and can show **best Profit** and Value. Good Price Lists, &c., with customer's own name on.

Holloway's Coca Wine and **Holloway's** Meat & Malt Wine are recognised as the best in quality, price, and get-up (protected). Those who have no **License** and desire to move with the times should write us for particulars.

HOLLOWAY'S WINE CO., LTD.

61 New Oxford St., & Dyott St., LONDON, W.C.

St. Raphaël Quinquina.

THE MOST WONDERFUL TONIC WINE IN THE WORLD.

The ST. RAPHAËL QUINQUINA has the largest sale of any similar Wine in France. For Loss of Appetite, Anæmic Conditions, and Nervous Depression, it is the most wonderful Tonic Wine ever submitted. Apart from its marvellous restorative properties, it is also a pleasant and agreeable Wine, and can be used as a beverage with Mineral Water.

Show Cards, Handbills, and all Advertising Matter supplied free.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOWEN & McKECHNIE,

Cross Street, FINSBURY, E.C.

CHEMISTS

Who stock "FRAME FOOD" DIET and "FRAME FOOD" JELLY, but obtain their supplies through the Wholesale Houses, are requested to send their address to the FRAME FOOD CO. (LTD.) for insertion in the Company's List of Retailers.

The FRAME FOOD CO. will then refer applicants for free samples (many thousands of which applications they receive) to such retailers for further supplies of F. F. Diet or Jelly.

SHOWCARDS, and Leaflets with Retailer's Address printed in red, sent free on application.

Mention this Paper.

TRADE MARK FRAME FOOD CO. LD.

BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

HAWKSLEY'S
PATENT
MILK STERILIZERS (4 kinds).

"Not the least of their many good points is the readiness with which people . . . learn to use these Sterilizers. The credit must be assigned to the simplicity of the apparatus."

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS.

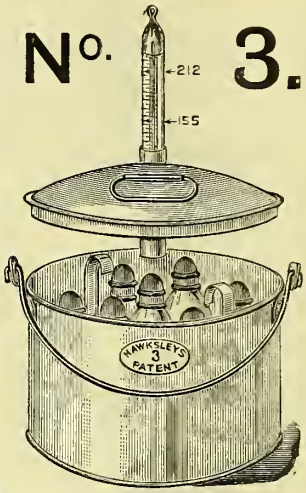
No. 1. Price, in Box with EXTRA Bottle, 1 pint, 10/6; 1½ pint, 12/6.

No. 2. Price, in Box of 2 bottle apparatus, with spirit Stove and extra bottle, £1 5s.

No. 3. Price, in Box with Food Warmer and Brush, 7 bottles, 15/-; 10 bottles, 21/-. With Trivet and Spirit Lamp, 3/- and 3/6 extra.

No. 3 is a modification of Dr. Budin's method of feeding Infants, suggested in the *British Medical Journal*, Dec. 7th, where each dose of food is in a separate bottle. One operation being sufficient for one day's consumption.

No. 4. Same arrangement as No. 3, but with larger (8-oz.) bottles for vigorous feeders. Price £1 1s.



See Winter Number, page 99.

May be had through any Wholesale House or direct from Sole Maker and Patentee—

HAWKSLEY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,
357 OXFORD ST., W.

BRAND'S MEAT JUICE.

IN BOTTLES,
Price 28/- per dozen,
Less the usual discount.
BRAND & CO. LTD., MAYFAIR, W.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &c.

BOVRIL

CASH BONUS

To Retail Grocers, Chemists, and Allied Trades in the United Kingdom.

Messrs. BOVRIL, LIMITED, have pleasure in announcing the following Bonus Scheme for the month of March, 1899.

NATURE OF THE BONUS.—The Bonus will be **Five** per cent. (5%) in **Cash** on the Aggregate amount of all Orders sent to the Company direct or to the Wholesale Houses during the **month of March,** and it will be allowed on all Goods appearing on the Company's Current Price List except Bovril Bottlets ($2\frac{1}{2}d.$ size).

HOW AND WHEN THE BONUS WILL BE PAID.—The Bonus will be paid by **Bank Cheque** to be issued from the Company's Head Office immediately the amount due to the Customer has been ascertained and the Company is reasonably satisfied that the undermentioned conditions have been complied with.

The Bonus must not be deducted when payment for Goods is made, but must be considered a separate transaction, and, as already stated, will be paid by cheque.

Conditions to be complied with.

1.—The Customer shall not cut below recognised minimum prices.
2.—The Customer shall display a Bovril Window Bill in a prominent position on each of the Street Floor Windows of all his Business Premises for at least four consecutive weeks, between 1st March and 30th April, 1899.
3.—The Customer shall make prompt payment of accounts according to the Ordinary Trade Terms as specified on slip attached to Invoice.

What to do if you wish to participate.

1.—Fill up the Card sent you, stamp it, and return it immediately, when the number of Window Bills you apply for will be forwarded.
2.—On receipt of Window Bills notify on the postcard which shall accompany the Bills the date when your Windows will be "billed," ready for inspection by the Company's representative.

To Customers ordering through Wholesale Houses.

N.B.—To avoid the great labour that would fall upon the Wholesalers if they had to keep a separate account for every customer, the Retailer is asked to keep an account of all purchases of the Company's Goods, except Bottlets (on which Bonus is not allowed) made during the month of March, forward the account (as his claim for the Bonus) to the Wholesalers from whom the purchases were made, as soon after the close of the month as possible. Suitable forms are supplied for the purpose, and will be forwarded on application either to the Wholesalers, or to

BOVRIL, LIMITED, 30 Farringdon St., LONDON,

Or their BRANCHES in

ENGLAND—Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Sheffield, Bristol.
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow. IRELAND—Dublin, Belfast.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

First Established Homœopathic Chemists.

JAMES EPPS & CO.
(LIMITED),
48 Threadneedle Street,
London,
Eng.

CRYSTALLIZED DRINKS.

Chemists' Style and Quality.

Facsimile of Bottle.

Extracts from Trade Correspondence last Season.

"My customers prefer them to any other make on the market."

"The best line I ever took up—they are beyond comparison with any other Fruit Juices."

"Your Fruit Juices have given great satisfaction among my customers."

"Have had a rapid sale and are greatly liked"

"We are hopeful of doing a much larger trade next season, as the quality of your article is excellent."

"The sale of your Fruit Juices is rapidly increasing. My customers prefer them to all others."

"I have been selling ——, but shall keep yours only in futnre."

42/- per Gross.
Half-gross Lots, Carriage Paid.
No Price printed on Labels.

Artistic Handbills Supplied. Sold by all Sundry Houses.

Samples, Terms, &c., on Application.

DEIGHTON & SMITH
BRIDGNORTH, SHROPSHIRE.

BURROUGH'S "RED CROSS BRAND"
COCA WINE.

GALE STREET DISTILLERY
CHELSEA,
LONDON, S.W.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES.

Also S.V.R. & S.V.M.
At Lowest Prices. [3]

Dr. A. B. Griffiths says, "Second to none in the market."—*Aug.* 24, 1898.

CRAWSHAW'S CRYSTAL DYES.

1d., 3d., 6d. All Colours.

For Dyeing Anything. For Staining Wood, Bone, Ivory, &c. Sells Easily Everywhere.
SOLD BY ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

E. CRAWSHAW & CO., 80 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

TOWER TEA.

The Best and the Cheapest in the World at the Price.

In ¼, ½, and 1-lb. Packets only, to Retail at 1/-, 1/2, 1/4, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/10, 2/-, 2/4, 2/8 per lb. Also in Handsome 1-lb., 3-lb., and 5-lb. Decorated Tins, to Retail at 1/10, 2/-, and 2/4 per lb.

Agents appointed by

TOWER TEA, LIMITED, 5 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"Undoubted Purity and Strength."—*Medical Magazine.*
"In the Front Rank of really valuable Foods."—*Lancet.*

DR. TIBBLES' Vi-Cocoa

Favoured by the Homes & Hospitals of Great Britain.

van Houten's Cocoa

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:—
"It is admirable." "Perfect in flavour." "Pure and well prepared."

Proved Products of 170 years' reputation.

FRY'S
COCOAS & CHOCOLATES.

Price Lists, &c., on application.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES—
"FRY, BRISTOL." "FRYSON, LONDON."

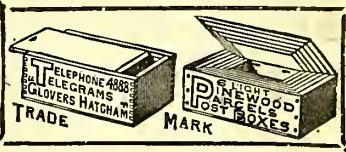
250 GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

"A CAPITAL IDEA"!!

Said friend JONES, the GO-AHEAD CHEMIST. "I've DOUBLED MY TRADE last year since I commenced packing all my customers' prescriptions in Glover's small wood boxes."

And JONES CHUCKLED!!

WOODEN BOXES ALL SIZES MADE TO ORDER



PRICE 16/- per doz. nests of 6 Boxes, planed and hinged, from 5" × 2½" × 1½" to 9½" × 6½" × 4½". Nests of 6 for Bottles, 4 oz. to 16 oz., at same price. Single nest, 1/6. *Special Terms for Large Quantities to Shippers.*

"CAPITAL, INDEED"!!!

Said the Colonial Shipper. "Those light nested boxes, shipped in cases (each containing ½-gross nests), are just what is wanted, and I am getting repeat orders doubled. We are all indebted to the Makers, Messrs. C. H. GLOVER & CO., London Boxworks and Sawmills, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E."!!

PROFITABLE EXTRAS.

All Chemists desirous of increasing their incomes cannot do better than stock

HILLABY'S LIQUORICE SPECIALITIES,

which yield a profit of

40 TO 50 PER CENT.

These goods being extensively advertised, there is a quick and growing demand for them. Send at once for samples and full particulars.

LIQUORICE WAFERS, packed in 2-lb., ½-lb., ¼-lb., and 2-oz. Tins.
LIQUORICE PELLETS, packed in 2-lb. Tins with glass fronts, or 1 and 2 lb. Bottles.
PONTEFRACT CAKES, packed in 4-lb. and ½-lb. Decorated Tins.

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF 30/- AND UPWARDS.

These goods are now stocked by Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson; Messrs. May, Roberts & Co.; and Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb.

HILLABYS, LIMITED, Lion Works, PONTEFRACT

PRINCE ALBERT'S CACHOUX

HIGHEST AWARD COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

These Cachoux are supplied only in Brass Boxes, of which there are three sizes.

No. 4's at 3/6 doz. (*Export*).
No. 5's at 4/- doz. (*Home Trade*)
No. 6's at 7/- doz.

SUBJECT TO TRADE DISCOUNTS.

All Labels, Titles, and Trade Marks registered in Europe and America.

"BENZINE RECT."
JACKSON'S.

SIXPENNY & SHILLING SIZES, 4s. and 8s. per dozen.

A Genuine Benzol.

JACKSON'S CEMENT
Chinese Diamond.
It has stood the test of time in all quarters of the globe.
In Bottles at 3/6 and 7/- per dozen.

ADHESIVE, TENACIOUS AND KEEPS WELL.

JACKSON'S LIQUID GLUE.

SIXPENNY and SHILLING Sizes, at 3/6 and 7/- per doz.
BRUSHES INCLUDED. (B)

SPECIALITIES FROM THE LABORATORY OF **THOMAS JACKSON, Strangeways, MANCHESTER.**

ONE MORE CORK WANTED

So many of our friends when ordering our well-known Brands of Corks, viz.:

	6-gross	50-gross	100-gross	300-gross
"**MADRID,**" for 1-dr., 2-dr., ½-oz. Vials	6*d.*	5½*d.*	5*d.*	4½*d.*
"**LISBON,**" for 3-oz., 4-oz., 6-oz., 8-oz. Bottles ...	7*d.*	6½*d.*	6*d.*	5½*d*
"**CADIZ,**" for 6-oz., 8-oz., 10-oz., 12-oz. Bottles ...	1*s.*	11½*d.*	11*d.*	10½*d.*
"**GINGER BEER" X.X.**	7*d.*	6½*d.*	6*d.*	5½*d.*
"**GINGER BEER" X.X.X.**...	1*s.*	11½*d.*	11*d.*	10½*d.*

Have pointed out that although we have supplied them with far and away the best value they ever had in Corks, still their wants for a good, reliable cork for ½ oz., 1 oz., 1½ oz, and 2 oz. Vials are unsupplied. We have now therefore introduced one more Brand to fit these size vials, the

	6-gross	50-gross	100-gross	300-gross
"**FARO**"	7*d.*	6½*d.*	6*d.*	5½*d.*

Sample Bags on receipt of Postal Order.

The above Quantitative Prices cannot be deviated from.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

AYRTON & SAUNDERS,
LIVERPOOL.

THE CORK CO., LTD.

Established over 60 Years, and the First House to Import Corks into Great Britain.

SPECIAL ROUND

DRY PROCESS.

"MAXA" BRAND CORKS

THE ONLY PERFECT CORKS IN THE MARKET.

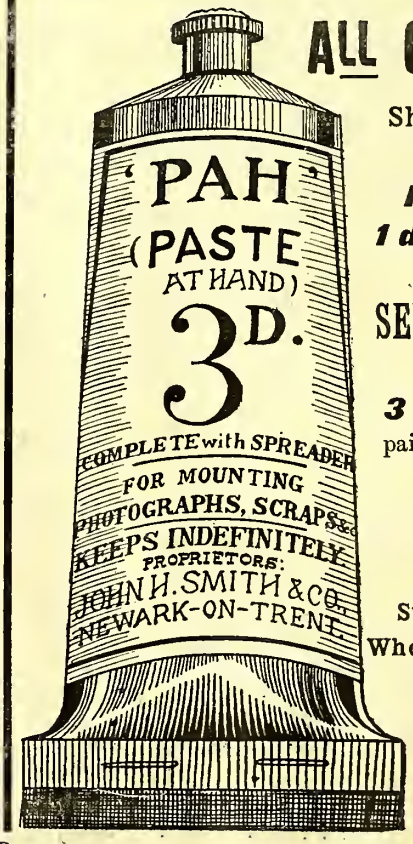
NO CORKY MICROBES! NO MILDEW! NO DUST!

Speciality in Chemists' Corks to FIT THE BOTTLES with an even all-round pressure.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

The CORK COMPANY, Ltd., LONDON.

To avoid inferior substitutes, insist upon the goods being invoiced to you as "MAXA" Brand.



ALL CHEMISTS

Should keep it.

Put up on 1 doz. Cards.

SELLS AT SIGHT

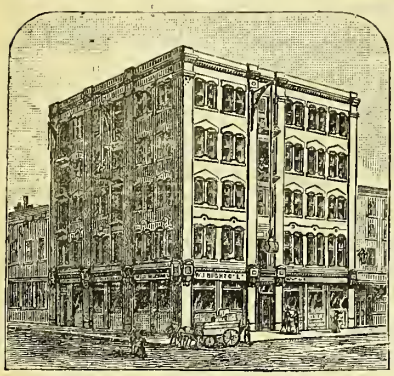
3 doz. carriage paid on receipt of P.O. for

6s.

Stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

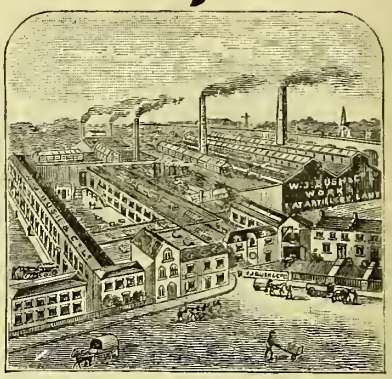
Patent applied for.

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.



WAREHOUSES—ARTILLERY LANE.

DISTILLERS OF Essential Oils, FRUIT AND



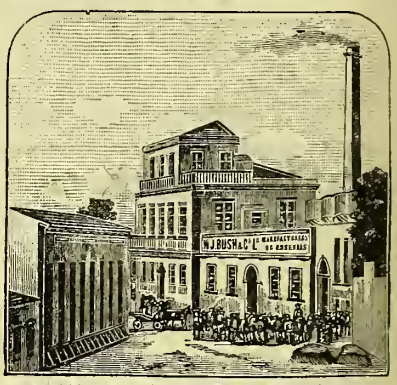
WORKS—ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, N.E.

Soluble Essences

W. J. BUSH, FAYE & CIE.,
DISTILLERY OF FRENCH ESSENCES, ETC.,
GRASSE, ALPES MARITIMES, FRANCE.

FOR CHEMISTS AND MINERAL WATER MAKERS.

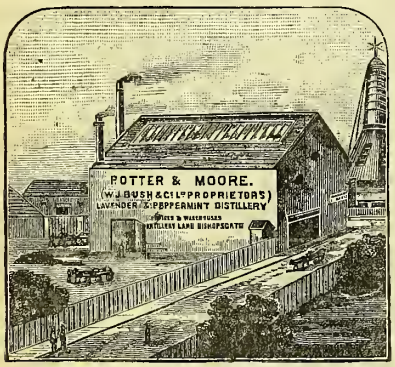
SOLE VENDORS for the WORLD of the SYNTHETIC and OTHER PRODUCTS manufactured by THE



LEMON AND ORANGE MANUFACTORY,
MESSINA, SICILY.

SOCIÉTÉ ANGLO-FRANCAISE DES PARFUMS PERFECTIONNÉS, LTD.,

Works—COURBEVOIE, PARIS.



PROPRIETORS OF POTTER & MOORE.
PEPPERMINT GROWERS AND DISTILLERS, MITCHAM.

A SPECIALITY.

PHARMACOPŒIA ESSENTIAL OILS.

SAMPLES & PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO HEAD OFFICES—

170 WILLIAM ST., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

ARTILLERY LANE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

OLEA ÆTHEREA SINE TERPENO

HAENSEL'S SPECIALITY SINCE 1876.

Wm POPPELREUTER, MANCHESTER
TERPENELESS, CONCENTRATED
non-clouding ESSENTIAL OILS.
HEINRICH HAENSEL'S
Unequalled Speciality.

LEMON, ORANGE (30 times concentrated), **LIMES**, Bergamot, Lavender, Bay, Verbena (Citral), Rosemary, Geranium, &c.

London Depot: 19 ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL, E.C.

SPURWAY & CIE.

Perfume Manufacturers,

CANNES-GRASSE, FRANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

GOLD MEDALS—Philadelphia, 1876; Cannes-Grasse, 1893; Nice, 1884.

FRENCH ESSENTIAL OILS,

PURE OLIVE OILS, POMADES, &c.

SPECIALITY—Finest Quadruple Extracts of inimitable and lasting Fragrance.

London Branch—**184 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.**

MASON'S

PERFUMED CARBOLIC ACID

For the Sick-room and Toilet.

In 1/- and 2/6 Bottles only, 8/- and 20/- per doz. respectively.

"ODORINE."

A Liquid Dentifrice and Mouth Wash, prepared with the Purest Carbolic.

In 1/- and 2/6 Sprinkler Bottles, 9/- and 20/- per doz. respectively.

PERKS' PERFUMES.

Various kinds, sizes, and prices.

MARSHALL'S CUBEB CIGARETTES.

For Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc.

6d. Boxes, containing 10, per doz. 4/6 | 1/- Boxes, containing 28, per doz. 9/-

Above Prices are subject to Discount.

PLANTEN'S Empty Gelatine Capsules.
"NUN" Eau de Cologne.
W. P. Adshead & Co.'s Preparations.
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ABSORBENT AND MEDICATED COTTON WOOLS,

LINTS, GAUZES, BANDAGES, &c.

C. E. MASON & CO., 107 Whitecross St., **LONDON, E.C.**

SOZIO & ANDRIOLI

Estd. 1757. ***GRASSE.***

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAW MATERIALS

For Perfumers and Soapmakers,

VIZ.:

ESSENTIAL OILS,
FLORAL WATERS,
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PERFUMED OILS.

STOCK IN LONDON.

For Samples and Prices apply to the

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT AND CONSIGNEE—

FRED^K. BOEHM,

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KEEN BUYERS

Are those who do not allow themselves to be entrapped by the

Wiping them out

Fictitious Cheapness
OF
Adulterated Goods
SOLD BY
Unscrupulous Dealers.

HEADQUARTERS for SOAPMAKERS
AND
PERFUMERS since 1880
— ARE —
THE ESSENTIAL OIL IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS, LTD.,
LONDON, E.C.,
AND THEIR
"Pearl Brand" (REGD.) Specialities
WHICH ARE NOW SOLD AT
VERY LOW PRICES

CAN SELDOM BE MATCHED & NEVER BE BEATEN.

ESSENTIAL OILS "B.P., 1898," AND OTHERS.

"THE STANDARD OF QUALITY." DISTILLED BY

E. SACHSSE & CO., LEIPZIG (GERMANY),

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, Distillers and Exporters of Essential Oils.

Specialities: Essential Oils of Almonds, Angelica, Anise, Calamus, Caraway, Cognac, Coriander, Fennelseed Ginger, Geranium, Hops, Juniper, Mustardseed, Nutmegs, Orris Root, Patchouli, Pinus Pumilio and others, Otto of Roses, Rosemary, Sandalwood, Thyme, &c. Anethol, Carvol, Citral, Eucalyptol, Eugenol, Menthol Recryst., Thymol, &c. Terpeneless Essential Oils of Lemon, Orange, &c. Floral Ottos for Perfumery, easily soluble in alcohol, of Heliotrope, Hyacinth, Jessamine, Lily of the Valley, Mignonette, &c. Artificial Essential Oils of Jessamine, Neroli, Violets, &c.

Agents in London: Messrs. DAVID THOM, DOMEIER & CO., Ltd., 13 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.

Essential Oils delivered to Great Britain free house; for Export c.i.f. London or f.o.b. Hamburg. Essences prepared with Alcohol delivered in bond.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT TRADES.

W. RANSOM & SON

(ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY),

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

Distillers of Essential Oils and Cultivators of Medicinal Plants,

HITCHIN, near LONDON.

SPECIALITIES:—

SOLID & LIQUID EXTRACTS.	SCAMMONY RESIN.	ALOIN. EUONYMIN.
EXPRESSED JUICES.	JALAP RESIN.	LEPTANDRIN.
ESSENTIAL OIL OF LAVENDER.	ELATERIUM.	DRIED MEDICINAL LEAVES.
ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.	MERCURIAL PILL & OINTMENT.	ENGLISH DANDELION ROOT

Medicinal Tinctures and Spirits prepared with Pure British Spirit supplied in Bond for Export.

International Exhibitions—London, 1862; Chicago, 1893. Prize Medals awarded for Pharmaceutical Extracts, Essential Oils, and Dried Herbs of Superior Quality. Also Award at the Paris Exhibition 1867.

JEANCARD, GAZAN & DOUMIN

Distillers and Importers,

Distillery at CANNES (France).
Distillery at KEZANLIK (Bulgaria).

Trade Mark J.G.D.

13 St. Mary Axe,

LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "JEANCARD LONDON."
Telephone Number, 1,955, Avenue.

WHOLESALE.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

MUSK, CIVET, OTTO ROSE, AMBERGRIS.

VANILLOES—Direct Importation.

BLOCK & STICK JUICES.

GELATINES (all kinds).

SPECIALITIES, FLORAL EXTRACTS, &c.

Write for Price List and Samples.

STOCKS KEPT IN LONDON OF ALL STANDARD QUALITIES.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS

(Established 1833),

DRUG MILLERS, OIL PRESSERS,

—AND—

DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS,

7 Cowper St., Finsbury, London.

Highest Awards, Chicago, 1893,
FOR
ESSENTIAL AND EXPRESSED OILS
of EXCEPTIONAL Purity and
Strength.

EXPRESSED OILS

ALMOND (Ol. Amygd. Dulc.) PEACH KERNEL (Ol. Amygd. Persic. Dulc.)
Frequently Imported as Ol. Amygd. Exot.
CROTON.

ESSENTIAL OILS

ALMOND
CARDAMOM
CORIANDER
JUNIPER
PEPPER
ANISEED
CELERY
CUBEB
NUTMEG
PIMENTO
BUCHU
CINNAMON
CUMMIN
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CARAWAY
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DILL
PEACH
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SANDAL WOOD

AND OTHERS.

GEORGE ALLEN & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1846),

AMPTHILL, BEDFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Medicinal Herb Growers, Distillers, Manufacturers of

SOLID AND FLUID EXTRACTS, JUICES, &c.

London Agents—STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS.

R C TREATT

Dunster House Mincing Lane
LONDON

IMPORTER OF

Musk Civet Ambergris Attar-of-Rose

ESSENTIAL OILS

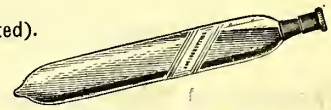
Wholesale and Export only

Price List and Quotations on application

NEW LINES FOR CHEMISTS.

LANCE PERFUMES

(Patented).



See references in the Winter Number of The Chemist and Druggist, January 28th, to the Editorial Notices in

THE QUEEN, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, BLACK AND WHITE, THE GENTLEWOMAN, THE LADIES' PICTORIAL, THE WORLD, TRUTH, etc.

And also Terms for Competition by Chemists.

£20 First Prize, £10 Second Prize, £5 Third Prize.

Will be Supplied through Wholesale Firms ONLY to Chemists. For information apply to SOLE AGENTS for United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada):

R. W. Greeff & Co., 20 Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Makes the Skin Soft and Delicate.

HYDROXENE SOAP

Invaluable for the Nursery and Toilet.

Hydroxene Co., Old Stratford, Stony Stratford.

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Recommended by Eminent Medical Men.

Unscented, yet Sweet as a Rose.

Although low in price, it ranks with high-class soaps, and is altogether the best extant for producing a Clear and Healthy Skin

The longer it is kept the more it improves and increases in value.

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS, LIMITED.
To Her Majesty, &c., &c.
31 HAYMARKET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

"OVALINE" SOAP

The Only Soap prepared with

YOLK OF EGG.

A Profit of *33* per cent.

UNDER THE P.A.T.A.

WHOLESALE PRICES.	*ADVERTISED PRICES.*		
Box of 3 Tablets.	Per Tablet.		Box of 3 Tablets.
8/- per Dozen Boxes.	4d.	...	1/-
12/- " "	6d.	...	1/6
16/- " "	8d.	...	2/-

PEACOCK'S OVALINE SOAP CO.

LIMITED,

203 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

FACSIMILE OF SHOWCARD.

Carriage Paid on orders of £1 and upwards.

D. & W. GIBBS, Ld.

CITY SOAP WORKS,

LONDON.

Offices and Showrooms:

16 FINSBURY CIRCUS.

D G W

Trade Mark. Registered.

THE ORIGINAL SUPERFATTED AND FAMOUS

COLD CREAM SOAP

"Otto,"

"Toilet,"

"Medicated."

COLD CREAM SHAVING SOAP.

Messrs. GIBBS have herein succeeded in giving their customers a Shaving Soap which is far ahead of anything yet produced.

HERBAL SOAP TABLET.

A new Soap containing sweetening and purifying Extract of Herbs.

Sample Tablets forwarded on receipt of stamps to cover postage.

AN UP-TO-DATE IDEA.

Many Chemists are now saving time and trouble by using TOM BROOKS'S

"CRINOCLENA"

for making their Nursery Lotion, because it is the very best and surest Killer of all Parasites in the Hair. Pleasantly perfumed and free from Poisons.

One ounce of "Crinoclena" makes a pint of Nursery Lotion in one minute.

4-oz. Boxes, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 8-oz. Boxes, 4*s.* 6*d.* Post free.

N.B.—A sample ounce free to any Chemist.

WORTH ATTENTION.—***JET-BLACK ANILINE MARKING INK,*** as supplied to Steam Laundries. Writes freely and remains jet black. Positively irremovable. Nothing better ever sold. 4-oz. Bottles, post free, 2*s.* 3*d.*

1-drachm Bottles, in Wood Case, 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; 3 dozen for 7*s.* Carriage paid.

HALF PROFIT—another good line—"HAIRCLEAN," a 3*d.* Box makes half-a-pint of strong Nursery Lotion equal to any in the market. Sure to command a ready sale. Since introducing this (10 years ago) my retail sales have increased annually.

"HAIRCLEAN" may be sold as your own proprietary, as my name need not appear if so desired. Trade price, 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen. Packed in 3-dozen Boxes, post free for 4*s.* 6*d.*

A Free Sample Box on receipt of postcard.

RECIPES.—A detailed Printed List of 480 valuable formulæ and particulars of Specials post free.

TOM BROOKS, Chemist,
HORNSEY, LONDON, N.

R. ADDIS & SON.

THE "EVERFAST" TOOTH BRUSH.

— Patent No. 6,645. —

WARRANTED LONDON MADE.

These Brushes are Manufactured on an entirely new principle. In addition to the ordinary means of securing the bristle, holes are drilled through the sides and our "Everfast" cement intermingled with the bristle. By this original process every knot is so securely fastened that it is impossible for even a single hair to come out, the danger and unpleasantness of loose bristles in the mouth being completely removed. Only materials of first-class quality used.

To be OBTAINED of all WHOLESALE HOUSES & MERCHANTS.

for TINS of all kinds
Write to SHIRLEY BROTHERS
& SAVE MONEY!
Stock Designs Plain & Decorated also
Special Designs Produced.
Tins for Ointment·Vaseline·Tooth Powder
Health Salines · Citrate of Magnesia·
Insect Powder · Horse Powders·Carbolic·
Baking Powder·Coffee·Mustard · Polishes
· Cachous · Beads, etc.
WHITECROSS WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

DR. MACKENZIE'S ARSENICAL SOAP.

6d. size, 45/- per gross; 1/- tablets, 90/- net cash.

Dr. Mackenzie's Improved Harmless Complexion Wafers.

2/9 size, 21/- per dozen; 4/6 size, 36/- per dozen.

Dr. Mackenzie's Face Lotion.

3/6 size, 30/- per dozen bottles; 5/- size, 40/- per dozen.

"Zenaline" for the Hair.

3/6 size, 27/- per dozen; 5/- size, 36/- per dozen.

"Bloom of Clematis" Face Powder.

"Depilatory" & Dr. Mackenzie's Reducing Pills.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

With the New Year Dr. Mackenzie's Toilet Specialities are being put up in most artistic boxes, which make them very effective for window exhibition.

S. HARVEY, LIMITED, 5 DENMAN STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
Oriental Tooth Paste.

Established over 70 years. Warranted to retain its properties and keep good in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN,
ARDWICK GREEN, MANCHESTER.

Particular attention should be paid to the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, facsimile of which is annexed, as numerous imitations are offered.

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Bills and Showcards forwarded on receipt of Address Cards and directions for enclosure

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Best and Safest Dentifrice.

"OLLAPEARL,"

THE DENTIFRICE OF THE AGE.

ABSOLUTELY NOVEL AND INGENIOUS.

Perfumed and Carbolic, 6d. and 1s. BONUS WITH FIRST ORDER. Write for full particulars to

THE OLLAPEARL CO., 371 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

S. V. METH.

JONES & COMPANY,
COPPERFIELD ROAD
LONDON, E.
LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in 5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

SAMPLES FREE.

WOODRUFF'S CELLULOID SPRAY APPARATUS
FOR THE NOSE AND THROAT.

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO **T. WOODRUFF, Ph.C., WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER**

BOORD & SON,

DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS

ALLHALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for S.V.R. Methylated Spirit and Finish on application

FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN HIGH-CLASS TOILET SOAPS.

SHARP'S JAPANESE ROSE SOAP,

AND

SHARP'S ENGLISH VIOLET SOAP.

SHARP'S JAPANESE ROSE SOAP is a wrapped Soap, "got up" in most attractive Japanese style, milled, and exquisitely perfumed.

It has been specially designed for putting Customer's own name on, is packed in counter cases of 1 dozen Tablets, and the price is 18s. per gross net.

SHARP'S ENGLISH VIOLET SOAP is unwrapped, milled, and has the delicious aroma of fresh Violets. It is put up in fancy counter cases of 1 dozen Tablets, price 17s. per gross Tablets.

This line has also been specially brought out for Customer's own name to be stamped on.

Write for our List of NEW LINES.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:—

The Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery Co., Ld.

18 & 19 RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

MAKERS TO THE QUEEN.

Important to the Trade.

SPECIAL.—With a view to further promote the interests of our numerous customers, we now forward all Goods CARRIAGE PAID to any part of the British Isles. Cases will be charged for, and carriage on returned empties payable by customers as hitherto.

EDWARDS & CO.

CARRIAGE PAID ON ALL GOODS TO ANY PART OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

EDWARDS'
"HARLENE"
FOR THE HAIR.

CARRIAGE PAID
On all £2 (nett) Parcels.
CASH WITH ORDER.

CARRIAGE PAID
On all £5 Orders.
MONTHLY ACCOUNT.

CARRIAGE PAID ON ALL GOODS TO ANY PART OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

EDWARDS' *HARLENE* FOR THE HAIR.
PRICE LIST.

No. 1 size—Retail, 1/-	...	Wholesale, 11/- per dozen.		
„ 2 „ „ 2/6	...	„ 27/3	„	
„ 3 „ „ 4/6	...	„ 47/-	„	

Full Discount of 20 per cent. off Trade Prices to all buyers of £5 and upwards.

TERMS—MONTHLY ACCOUNTS, PROMPT.

SPECIAL.
Full Discount of 20 per cent. off Trade Prices to all Buyers of £2 (nett), Cash with order.
CARRIAGE PAID.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96 High Holborn, London, W.C.

IT SHALL TAKE ON AT ONCE!

We have been repeatedly asked to put up a smaller size of Daisy. From the first we have only had the two sizes, 7½*d.* and 13½*d.*, and these have been so successful that we have hesitated to introduce anything additional. But so numerous became the inquiries that awhile ago we yielded to the suggestion for the American market, and found the departure so successful that we have decided to do the same at home.

We are, therefore, advertising to the public a new size—viz., five Daisies for 4*d.*

As this is the first time we have inaugurated a new package here, we have decided to mark the epoch by granting to our customers a substantial consideration for a short time only.

DAISY, Limited, THE TWIN DAISY WORKS, **LEEDS.**

Telephone 1990. Wires—"Daisy Leeds."

American Branch—DAISY, LIMITED, 166 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

Telegrams—"Daisy New York."

Australian Agencies—THE AUSTRALIAN DRUG CO., SYDNEY; LANGLEY & CO., COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

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BE LAVISHLY GENEROUS AT OUR EXPENSE !!!

During April only, your first order for the new size of Daisy (4*d.*) will receive the following valuable concessions :—

Order 8 dozen at 2*s.* 10*d.*, less 7½ per cent. for cash—20*s* 11*d.* net. We will count 13 to the dozen, and send you 2,000 half-price tickets and allow 4*s.* off account, or 5*s.* in goods, for the distribution of these from door to door. You may fold it up with one of your own bills if you like, only we must have an honest and conscientious distribution from door to door. Upon the householder writing his name and address on the ticket and presenting it at your counter you may supply him at half-price—viz., 5 Daisies for 2*d.*—and we will make good the deficiency by sending a 4*d.* package for every two signed coupons returned, and allow the cost of posting.

In other words, you can give twopence to every customer applying, at our sole cost, and in addition we pay you for making this unique distribution widely known.

An order of double dimensions will receive double number of Coupons and an increased allowance of 10*s. off account, or* 12*s. in goods, for the distribution.*

DAISY, Limited, THE TWIN DAISY WORKS, LEEDS.

Telephone 1990. Wires—"Daisy Leeds."

American Branch—DAISY, LIMITED, 166 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.
Telegrams—"Daisy New York."

Australian Agencies—THE AUSTRALIAN DRUG CO., SYDNEY; LANGLEY & CO., COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

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WHY NOT FETCH THE OUTSIDERS RIGHT UP TO THE COUNTER ITSELF ?

We are not offering some cheap article, with no reputation, and a demand to create yourself ! We are offering a line that is, and has been, heavily advertised, a good name known all over the world, and an article that gives satisfaction to customer and chemist alike. To show Daisy is to sell it. In the last two competitions of *The Chemist and Druggist* the voting has been most singularly in favour of Daisy. In reply to the question, "Vote for the article that has your best wishes," Daisy headed the poll with over 100 per cent. majority ; and in response to "Vote for the ***most popular*** proprietary article," Daisy headed the poll over well-known specialities, with ***three times*** the votes of the nearest competitor. Such is the voice of the trade emphatically demonstrated.

DAISY, Limited, THE TWIN DAISY WORKS, **LEEDS.**

Telephone 1990. Wires—"Daisy Leeds."

American Branch—DAISY, LIMITED, 166 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

Telegrams—"Daisy New York."

Australian Agencies—THE AUSTRALIAN DRUG CO., SYDNEY; LANGLEY & CO., COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

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ADDITIONAL FACILITIES.

We are in business for business, and if there is anything we can do for a pushing agent to help him to sell, that we will do. In addition to supplying the tickets, we will send a supply of the patented Daisyettes (which show an advertisement upon warming before a fire and disappearing upon cooling), a supply of card sovereigns, art chromos by Raphael Tuck, Hildesheimer, a ***blonde little miss*** (who respectfully raises her hat to each person entering the door), transparencies, and when desired an enamelled steel plate of neat and unobtrusive design. We allow a 13½*d.* box for fixing the latter.

Write for further particulars just now. A post-card will do.

DAISY, Limited, THE TWIN DAISY WORKS, LEEDS.

Telephone 1990. Wires—"Daisy Leeds."

American Branch—DAISY, LIMITED, 166 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

Telegrams—"Daisy New York."

Australian Agencies—THE AUSTRALIAN DRUG CO., SYDNEY; LANGLEY & CO., COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

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Special Machines for the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical, Chemical, and Alimentary Products.

G. BÉRA,

MECHANICAL ENGINEER (SUCCESSOR TO N. PALAU & CIE.),

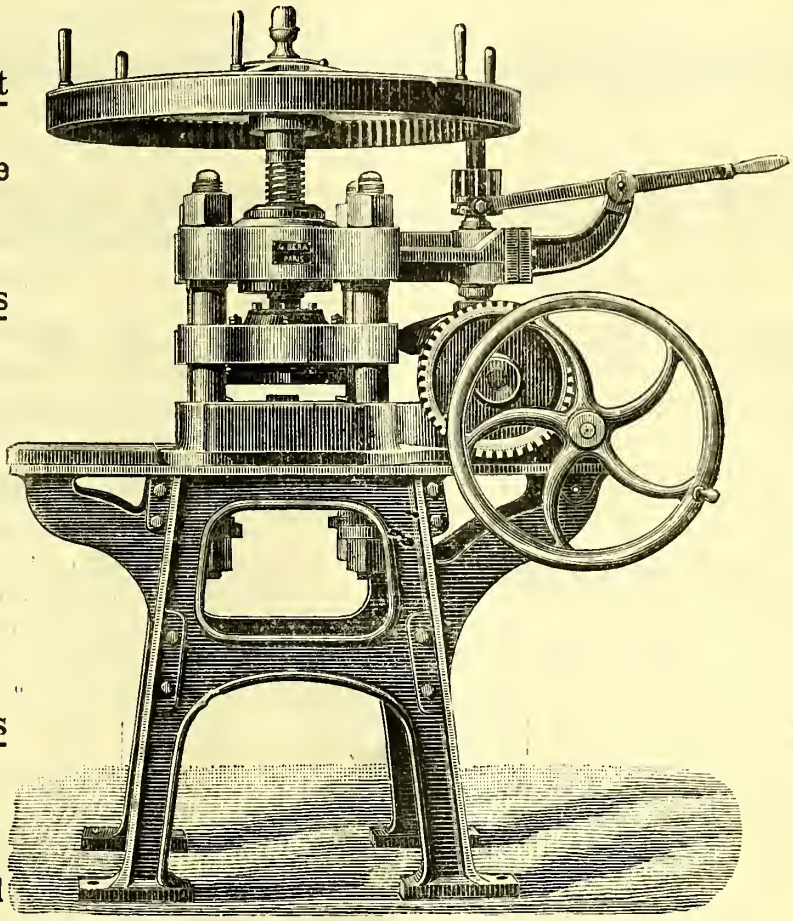
49 AVENUE DU MAINE, 49, PARIS.

Complete Plant for the manufacture of Pills and Medicinal Granules perfectly spherical and smooth.

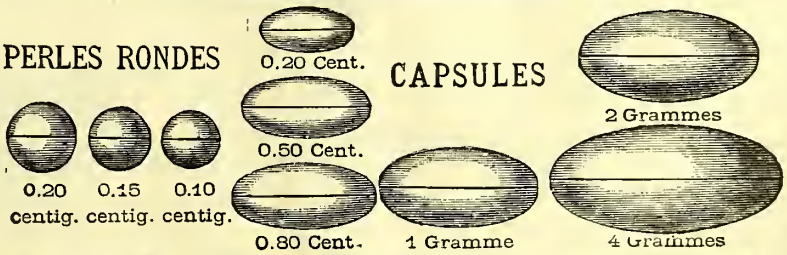
LARGE EXPERIENCE.

Copper Pans with or without Coils for Dragees and for Sugar-coating Pills.

PILL-MASSING MACHINES.



PRESS FOR CAPSULES AND PERLES.



Compressing Machine, new design, with one or several punches, giving 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 compressed Tablets at once, according to the diameter of the tablets.

Special Prospectus of this Machine will be sent on application.

Mills for Linseed Meal and Mustard Sieves.

Mixing Machines, and Emulsifiers.

GREAT SPECIALITY.

MACHINES, PRESSES & MOULOS for the manufacture by pressure of Perles and Gelatine Capsules. The perfect manufacture of these is guaranteed by my new formulæ and the new processes.

OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS. COMPLETE LABORATORY INSTALLATION.

PUMP FOR TRANSFERRING ***ACIDS*** FROM ONE VESSEL TO ANOTHER.

PROSPECTUSES, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, AND PRICES CURRENT WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

ANALYTICAL REPORT ON

STERN'S PARAFFINUM MOLLE,

ALB. AND FLAV., B.P., 1898.

"The samples of six qualities of White and Yellow Petroleum Jelly submitted to me for analysis fully answered the requirements of the New British Pharmacopœia for Soft Paraffin (Paraffinum Molle).

"There were no traces of fixed oils, fats, or resin in any of the samples, and no residue on ignition.

"The neutral character and satisfactory consistence of the jellies, and the absence of acrid odour when melted, showed that they had been carefully manufactured.

"In respect to quality they are superior to most of the Petroleum Jellies on the market.

(Signed) "E. J. MILLARD, F.C.S., F.R.M.S., &c.,
"33 Lothair Road, Finsbury Park, N."

Sole Makers:
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

BUY YOUR SPONGES FROM THE DIRECT IMPORTERS.

SPONGES SPONGES

Of Every Description always on hand.

I. & M. COHEN,

SPONGE MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, & EXPORTERS,

Contractors to the War Office and Admiralty, Railways, Steamship Companies, &c.,

53 & 54 HOUNDSDITCH, & 66 ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "DAQUEZ LONDON."

BOWLING & GOVIER, SHOPFITTERS,

GUN ST., BRUSHFIELD ST., BISHOPSGATE LONDON.

NOTICE.

BOWLING & GOVIER are makers and designers of—

"THE CHEMIST" Dispensing Counter.
"THE PRIZE" Dispensing Counter.

willing mind makes light employment.

NOTICE.

BOWLING & GOVIER, having made the Fitting-up of Shop Windows their speciality for years, beg to say that they will be pleased to alter any Window to the Modern, Up-to-Date Style at a moderate cost. Send for Estimate.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

BOWLING & GOVIER LONDON LONDON B G TRADE MARK GUN ST. BISHOPSGATE

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

In consequence of inferior secondhand Goods being sold for our make, we have found it necessary to protect our reputation for best work with a Trade Mark, as above, and unless goods are so stamped we cannot be answerable.

NOTICE.

It does not cost much to alter and refit an old Window to the Up-to-Date Style, and the cost will more than pay for itself in two months. It will advertise the shop and bring customers that would otherwise go somewhere else. A good window is the best possible investment for a Chemist.

NOTICE.

BOWLING & GOVIER are makers and designers of "THE PHARMACEUTICAL" Dispensing Counter.
"THE SPECIAL" Dispensing Counter

Labour well planned is half done.

THE TINPLATE DECORATING Co. LD.

MELYN TIN WORKS, NEATH.

PATENTEES & MANUFACTURERS OF

DECORATED & CRYSTALLIZED TINPLATES

HIGHEST AWARDS
SYDNEY.
BARCELONA.
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FANCY TIN BOXES & CANISTERS
PRINTED IN COLOURS.
SEAMLESS DECORATED TIN BOXES
FOR POLISHING PASTE &c

An Ideal Disinfectant.

Although there is an almost unlimited number of disinfectants on the market, many of these, whilst good as disinfectants, possess a most objectionable odour, and corrode anything on which they fall. We desire to introduce a disinfectant the smell of which cannot offend the most sensitive, and which will not injure any article with which it may come into contact.

SNOWDRIFT DISINFECTANT

is what has long been desired and sought for. It destroys every kind of microbe and germ. It can be used for every purpose for which disinfectants are used, but in addition it is refreshing in the bath, and is extensively used in laundries, both for softening water and also for purifying linen. Finally, it is very cheap, as it can be diluted with water, in the proportion of from 1 to 25 to 1 to 100. Prices and all details on receipt of trade card.

Send for a Sample.

SNOWDON, SONS & CO., Ltd.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Millwall, London, E.

THE UNITED ALKALI CO., LD.

30 JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL.

CHLORINE AS A DISINFECTANT.

"CHLOROS," Hypochlorite of Soda, containing 10 per cent. available Chlorine.

The presence of 1 part "Chloros" in 100 parts of Sewage will entirely destroy all germs of Cholera, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Swine Fever, Glanders, and of many other diseases.

The presence of 1 part "Chloros" in 10,000 parts of ordinary Sewage will completely remove all smell.

"CHLOROS" is a liquid; it yields no insoluble residue, and cannot stop up drains.

"CHLORIDE OF LIME," containing 35 per cent. available Chlorine.

The Cheapest of True Disinfectants.

"SANITARY CHLORIDE OF LIME," containing 15 per cent. available Chlorine.

"SANITARY CHLORIDE OF LIME" is especially prepared for Sanitary purposes.

"SANITARY CHLORIDE OF LIME" does not become wet or sloppy on exposure to the air, and can be handled with impunity.

Sole Agents for "Chloros" & "Sanitary Chloride of Lime" to Chemists & Druggists in the United Kingdom

Messrs. EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL.

CALVERT'S

Original and Only Reliable

Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powder, &c.,

Have been AWARDED 85 MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Price Lists, Show Cards, Counter Bills, &c., free on application to the Manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., P.O. Box 513, MANCHESTER.

Telephone No. 4589, Hop. Telegraphic Address—"TERPINOL LONDON."

DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

OF BEST QUALITY

SPECIALITIES.—Mistura Bismuthi Co. (Tonic Digestive); Mistura Cerii Co. (all the Preparations of Cerium); Glycerol Pepsine et Euonymin (Digestive Cholagogue); Glycerol Podophylli (Cathartic); Mistura Cascaræ Sagradæ Co. (Tonic Laxative); OL. EUCALYPTI, P.B.; Eucalyptol Disinfectants; Oxychlorogene Disinfectants; Carbolic Acid; Carbolic Powders.

NEW SOLUBLE TRANSPARENT AND PEARL-COATED PILLS.

Pills of the Pharmacopœias and private formulæ as required. Full lists and quotations on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR GRINDING.

MACKEY, MACKEY & CO., LIM., 175 CRANGE ROAD, BERMONDSEY, S.E.

Contractors to Her Majesty's Government, Wholesale and Export Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

DRUG GRINDERS and IMPORTERS.

HEBDEN'S SILVER GLOSS

For LINEN.

A NOVELTY AND MARVEL!

Gives Dazzling Smoothness to Linen, Shines like Silver.

In 1d., 3d., and 6d. Blocks, of the following Wholesale Houses:—

London.—Maw, Son & Thompson; Bourne, Johnson & Latimer; May, Roberts; Newbery; Barclay; Edwards; Sangers; Suttons; Butler & Crispe; Lynch Collett & Dodds; Potter & Clarke. **Plymouth.**—Jackson & Co. **Coventry.**—Wyleys (Limited). **Ipswich.**—Wiggin & Son. **Birmingham.**—Ed. Woolf. **Hull.**—Lofthouse & Saltmer. **Thirsk.**—Foggitt. **Manchester.**—Woolley & Sons; Oldfield, Pattinson; Heath Bros. **Leeds.**—Goodall, Backhouse. **Liverpool.**—Thompsons (Limited); Evans; Ayrton & Saunders. **York.**—Raimes, Bleasdale. **Newcastle.**—Ismay. **Glasgow.**—Munro; McLaren. **Dublin.**—M. Woolf & Son **Belfast.** T. McMullan & Co. **Cork.**—Bible Bros. **Limerick.**—Boyd (Limited).

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

W. C. HEBDEN, Albany Works, HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE.

CAMPHORTAR

8/- per Gross

CAMPHORTAR

A powerful Disinfectant, Deodoriser, Insect Destroyer, and Air Purifier.

CAMPHORTAR

SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES.

HEBDEN'S

CHLORIDE OF LIME

IN

AIRTIGHT, ODOURLESS, WATERPROOF PACKETS

Retains the Chlorine and keeps the Powder dry longer than any other packet.

4 oz., 8/- gross; 8 oz., 16/- gross; 16 oz., 30/- gross.

SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES

Samples on application.

Manufactured only by

W. C. HEBDEN, Albany Works, HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE.

KILLET'S A1 POWDER WEED KILLER.

FOR KILLING WEEDS
ON
GARDEN PATHS
AND
CARRIAGE DRIVES.

VERY SUITABLE FOR EXPORT.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND UP-TO-DATE WEED KILLER.

Retails at 2/-, 3/6, and 6/6 per tin.

IN ENAMELLED TINS
FOR
RETAIL ONLY
BY
QUALIFIED CHEMISTS.

NO RETURN EMPTIES.

BEST VALUE TO CONSUMER,
AND FROM
25 to 30 per cent. profit for Retailer.

Each tin contains a measure which holds just sufficient Powder to add to a bucketful (3 gallons) of water. Customers find this very handy, and much appreciate it.

A 2/- Tin, as Sample, post free in the United Kingdom on receipt of P.O. 1/-

SOLD BY ALL SUNDRY HOUSES. ATTRACTIVE HANDBILLS AND SHOWCARD SUPPLIED.

TERMS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL PARTICULARS OF

KILLET'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, Underhill Street Works, **BRIDGNORTH. SHROPSHIRE.**

THE

"ACME" WEED KILLERS

Have now a large sale through CHEMISTS, and early application should be made for Illustrated Counter Bills and Show Cards.

POWDER WEED KILLER.

Packed in small decorated tins.
Immediately soluble in cold water.
All tins Free.
No return empties.
Specially adapted for Export.

LIQUID WEED KILLER.

Strength: 1 gall. sufficient for 25 galls. of water.

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

1 gall. sufficient for 50 galls. of water.

Liberal terms to the Trade. *Particulars on Application.*

GENUINE KENTISH COMPRESSED HOPS.

In 1-lb. and ½-lb. packets, with directions for making Hop Ale, Hop Bitters, &c.

Also best Kentish Hops in bulk.

QUASSIA CHIPS, QUASSIA CUPS, &c.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

THE ACME CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIM.

TONBRIDGE, KENT,

And CARLTON ST., BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

DUSSEK BROS. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

DISINFECTANTS

SOLUBLE SANITARY FLUID,
SOLUBLE CREOSOTE,
SOLUBLE CARBOLIC ACID,
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
PALE CARBOLIC ACID,
CARBOLIC CRYSTALS,
CARBOLIC POWDER,

Containing 10%, 15%, and 20% Pure Acid, in any kind of packages, for Home and Export.

Patent "Sano" Fluid,

With delightful Pine Odour, suitable for Private Use.

Write for Samples and Quotations to

DUSSEK'S WHARF, Verney Rd., **LONDON, S.E.**

Telegrams—"DUSSEK LONDON." Telephone—PECKHAM 39.

MOTH . . PREVENTIVES
In Various Forms, all equally Efficacious.

ALABASTRINE TABLETS
For placing in Wardrobes Chests, Cupboards, &c.
1s. per box.

CRYSTALLISED CAMPHYLENE
For scattering under Carpets, into Crevices amongst Furniture, &c.
1/- per tin.

Special Terms to Chemists and Wholesale Buyers.

This Unique Preparation possesses great Stimulating and Invigorating Properties. Is highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

AGREEABLE IN ODOUR.

A LUXURY IN THE BATH.

INSECT POWDER

From Closed and Half-Closed Flowers.

Guaranteed from New Season's Crop. In 1-cwt. Kegs.

Send for our Quotations, and buy only a Genuine Guaranteed Article.

REFINED CAMPHOR BELLS.

SPECIAL OFFER OF 25% UNDER MARKET.

ASK OUR PRICE BEFORE BUYING, AND YOUR ORDERS WILL REACH US IN DUE COURSE.

Procurable through all Wholesale Houses, or direct from

FLEMING'S OIL AND CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, 101 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.

OIL OF
EUCALYPTUS
GLOBULUS
"PLATYPUS BRAND"

GUARANTEED B.P. 1898. CONTAINS 55 TO 65 PER CENT. EUCALYPTOL.

TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL CO.

138 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., and HOBART, TASMANIA.

WALKER, TROKE & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
2 (late 65) Bath St., City Road,
LONDON, E.C.

SOLE MAKERS OF
GABRIEL & TROKE'S
GELATINE CAPSULED
HORSE BALLS.
Alterative, Condition, Cordial, Cough Diuretic, Fever, Physic, Worm, Quinine Tonic Balls (Registered 81,291).

GELATINE-COATED DOG AND FOWL PILLS. SAMPLES FREE.

Airtight & Odourless **STEELE'S** Avoid Imitations.
PATENT) CONTAINING (PACKETS
CHLORIDE OF LIME
J. C. STEELE & CO., Victoria Street, GLASGOW.

SAMPLES & PRICES ON APPLICATION.
In ¼, ½ and 1lb. PACKETS.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR EXPORT.
Will keep for years in any climate.

SCHERING'S PURE FORMALIN

CLEAN, EFFECTIVE, NON-POISONOUS

Most Powerful Disinfectant & Deodorant

Awarded the BRONZE MEDAL at the Sanitary Exhibition at Leeds, 1897, and Birmingham, 1898.

SCHERING'S GLUTOL

(According to Dr. Schleich.)

A New Form of Antiseptic Treatment of wounds. GLUTOL is a fine, antiseptic powder, forming a firm scab within a short space of time, and stopping acute purulent process by liberation of formalin vapour.

FOR LITERATURE APPLY TO

THE FORMALIN HYGIENIC COMPANY, LIMITED

9 & 10 ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED.

The NEW VAPORISER

PATENTED] **"OUR OWN."** [AND REGISTERED.

Patronised by Members of the Royal Family and the Élite of Society.

Recommended by the Highest Medical Authorities.

On every Toilet Table, in every Nursery, in every Sick Room, this Vaporiser is Invaluable.

RETAIL PRICES.

	Price
"OUR OWN," Nickel-plated	15/-
"OUR OWN," Silver-plated	21/-
"OUR OWN," Bronze, with Silver Fittings	25/-

ALL ENGLISH MADE.

It is the best means of obtaining and preserving a clear complexion, and is specially recommended for the self-administration of spray remedies in all diseases which affect the skin, throat, lungs, mouth, eyes, ears, and head.

EAU DE LIS ... ... 2 6 per bottle.
"IO" LOTION ... . 2 6 per bottle.
LOTION DÉTERGENTE, 3 6 per bottle.
All three preparations are used in conjunction with the Vaporiser.

The Electric Rouleau-Masseur and Battery complete, price £2 12s. 6d.

PATENT ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH, price 15s.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for all the Toilet Preparations and Perfumery of the Société Hygiénique, 55 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Pamphlets for Distribution, Carriage Paid. Write for Full Particulars from

THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY, 6 CONDUIT ST., REGENT ST., LONDON, W.

Harvey's Horse Remedies

HARVEY'S Aconite Powders,
For Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Roaring, &c.

HARVEY'S Worm and Condition Powders.

HARVEY'S Watts' Embrocation,
or Curb Bottle.

HARVEY'S Watts' Red Lotion,
For Wounds.

HARVEY'S Hair Restoring Ointment.

HARVEY'S Edos, or Tasteless Purging Powder.

These Remedies are used in most of the Training Stables, Stables of Masters of Hounds, and by many thousands of Private Horse Owners in the United Kingdom and abroad.

FULLY DESCRIBED IN
"THE HORSE OWNER'S HANDY NOTE BOOK."
136 *PAGES. POSTED FREE.*

Circulars and Illustrated Pamphlets, with Chemist's name on, supplied on application.

For Trade Prices see the Lists of the Wholesale Houses, or write for Cash Price List to the Sole Proprietors.

HARVEY & CO.
49 Lower Gardiner St.,
DUBLIN.

Telegraphic Address—
"REMEDIES DUBLIN."

WHITE BEESWAX,

WARRANTED PURE. BLEACHED BY SUN.

REFINED YELLOW BEESWAX,

Recognised as the Standard in the United States.

Write for Sample and Quotation, naming quantity desired.

THEODOR LEONHARD, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1852. Cable Address—"LEONHARD PATERSON."

DAY, SON & HEWITT.

Largest Makers in the World of

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2/6, 3/6, and 7/- per Bottle.

For all Feverish Disorders among Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, and for Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for Cleansing and checking Feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after Parturition, rendering the milk copious, pure, and wholesome. It acts as a safe preventive of Milk Fever.

Price (Cows), 13/- per doz. Box; (Ewes), 3/6 per doz. 3-doz. Box, 10/-

Complete in 3 sizes. Sent Carriage Paid.
Prices—
£6 6s., £2 16s. 6d., and £1 3s. 9d.

Liberal Discounts to Agents and Foreign Buyers.

Trade Terms and full particulars on application.

Attractive Showcards and Handbills sent with each order.

A sure remedy for the Fret, Colic, or Gripes, Influenza, Loss of Appetite in Horses. For Debility, Scour, or Diarrhœa in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep instantaneously relieved.

Price 1/9 per Bottle. 20/- per doz.

For Blood Disorders in Horses, Eczema, Surfeits, Nettle-rash, Ringworm, Itching, Ill-Condition, Off Appetite, Staring Coat, and Sluggishness. Invaluable for Sterility or Barrenness in Horses and Mares, by virtue of its Phosphoric and other stimulating ingredients. Contains no injurious drug, and can be given at all times to all breeds of horses without stopping their work.

Price 5/6 per doz. Packets. 3-doz. 15/-

Sold also at reduced rates in Tins 10/6 and £1 each.

Royal Animal Medicine Manufactory, 22 DORSET STREET LONDON, W. [Established 1833.]

JOHN'S GREAT INDIAN
CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.

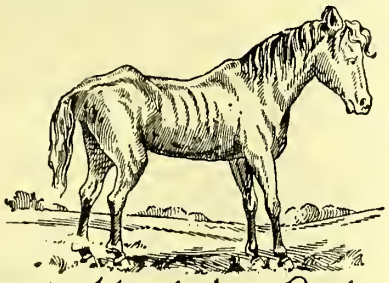
Messrs. A. JOHN & CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Agra, N.-W.P., India,

Beg to inform the trade in general that, through the unprecedented success of their Horse Powder in the Indian Empire, and the numerous inquiries they keep receiving from all parts of the world as to where it may be obtained in Australia and England, they have been induced to have a Wholesale Agency in England, where all inquiries may be made as to terms, &c.

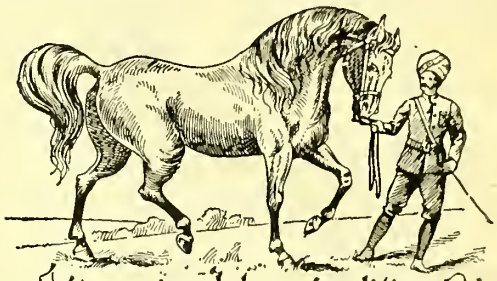
Messrs. A. John & Co. will be glad to hear direct from anyone wishing to become an Agent, and will place every help in their power for advertising and selling same.

English Agents: Colley & Co., 4 Lombard Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C.; and Long & Son, 65 Western Road, West Brighton; from whom supplies may be obtained.

Selling Price 2/- per Tin.



Before using John's Condition Powder.



After using John's Condition Powder.

JOHN'S CONDITION POWDER
FOR HORSES.

INVALUABLE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND BEAUTY.

The three glorious attributes of the Horse in India.

This Powder acts gently, almost imperceptibly, on all the digestive organs; increases the secretions, improves appetite, purifies the constitution of all irritating matter, increases weight, strength and spirit, and creates

A SPLENDID GLOSSY SKIN.

By its use, the tired, jaded appearance which is so common speedily disappears and the horse looks full of go and mettle.

TESTIMONIALS.

MESSRS. A. JOHN & Co. MUZUFFERPORE, 31*st July*, 1897.

DEAR SIRS,—Send me a tin of your famous Horse Condition Powder, the first one I received has done wonders. My Pony was dying and would eat nothing, and was nothing but skin and bone. In a month your Powder cured him, and I was able to play him at polo.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. S.

4/5/96.

GENTLEMEN,—I bought a Pony who had done 250 miles in four days at Kajauri-Kach only a very short while before. He was then only skin and bones. Three tins of **JOHN'S CONDITION POWDER** and the treatment recommended in the directions made him a different animal.

Yours truly,
J. W. SKUDDERSON, *Capt. Gordon Highlanders.*

Messrs. A. JOHN & CO. beg to draw attention to the fact that they are in a position, having Agents in Bombay and Calcutta, for opening up or extending the Sale of Pharmaceutical and Medical Specialities. We invite correspondence with English Houses wishing to Introduce or Advertise their Specialities, &c., in the Indian Market.

CASTRIQUE

(TRADE MARK)

WORM SOLVENT.

By Royal Letters Patent.

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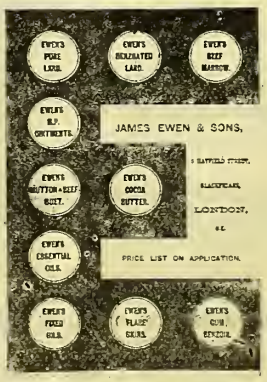

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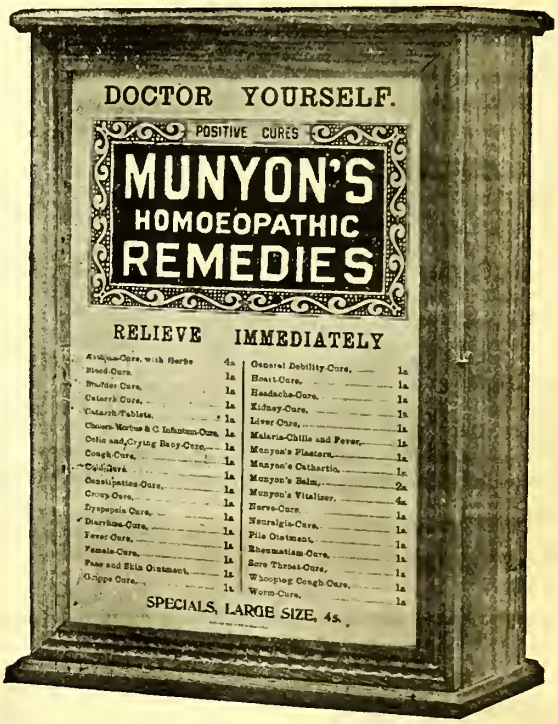

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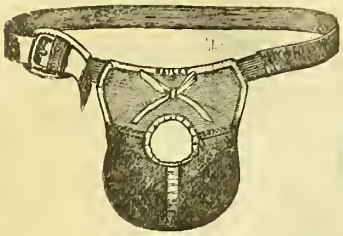

Fig. 2.

BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES

A. B. C. SYSTEM.

What *"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"* says:—

Every retailer knows what a worry it is to get a customer suited with a bandage when it has to be picked out of a drawerful of all sizes. Messrs. Bailey's system is to mark every bandage with a number and letter—4B, for instance. By referring to the list, one finds that No. 4 is so-and-so, and the letter B indicates the size. If B is too large, A can be supplied; if too small, then size C. In the case of hydrocele, where a continually increasing size is necessary, it will be seen how very convenient this system is for ordering. Apart from that, there is the convenience in stocking the bandages. Each one is put up in a neat slide-box, labelled at one end with the size and style, thus:—

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Cabinet of 2 dozen assorted, 30/- USUAL DISCOUNT. Containing—

6 No. 1, Cotton, with tape under-straps	Fig. 1	per doz.	8/-
6 No. 2, " " drawing-strings	Fig. 2	"	10/-
6 No. 4, Silk, with "	Fig. 2	"	18/-
3 No. 6, Super. Silk, with "	Fig. 2	"	24/-
3 No. 8, " " button-bags	Fig. 8	"	24/-

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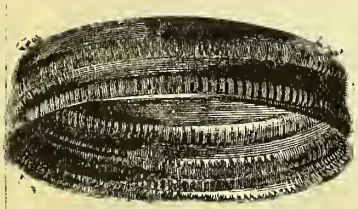

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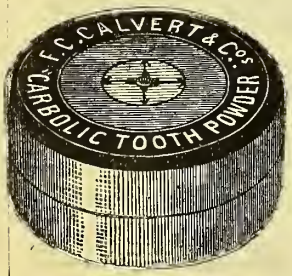

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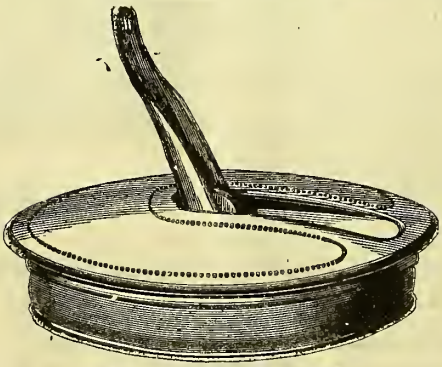

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℞ Phenacetini ... ... gr. 4
Caffeinæ ... ... gr. 1

The most promptly efficient and reliable combination of the antipyretic phenacetin with caffeine.

Bottles of 25 and 100, 6s. and 20s. per doz.

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gr. 5, " " " 6s. and 14s. "

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Combines the therapeutic properties of quinine and salicylic acid. The 'Tabloid' drug can be easily administered, whereas fluid preparations are very objectionable to most patients.

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℞ Caffeinæ ... ... gr. 1
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℞ Phenacetini ... ... gr. 3
Quininæ Hydrobromidi gr. 1/2
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White	7/- per tin	15/- per tin	27/6 per tin	58/- per cwt.	52/6 per cwt.
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ESTABLISHED 1859.

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EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Our offices at 42 Cannon Street, E.C., will be closed from Thursday, March 30, at 5.15 P.M., to Tuesday, April 4, at 9 A.M. We shall go to press a day earlier next week, so that The Chemist and Druggist may be in the hands of business-men at home before Good Friday. Correspondents will please note this, and those who wish to insert advertisements in next week's Coloured Supplement will also oblige by forwarding them so that they may be received not later than 5 P.M. on Wednesday.

COLONIAL TRADE.

If there is one thing more certain than another regarding the future export trade of the United Kingdom, it is that the population of our Empire beyond the seas will be our best customers. The national statistics prove that the imperialistic spirit maintains it, and it behoves manufacturers and merchants to encourage it. The encouragement of colonial trade has been one of The Chemist and Druggist's strong points from the outset. Through our annual Colonial Issue we give an exceptional opportunity for advertisers to increase their business with the colonies. This issue will be on April 29, and, in addition to those who receive it weekly, it will be sent to all buyers of druggists' goods in India, Burmah, Straits Settlements, South Africa, China, Japan, and the West Indies. The publisher will give any inquirer information regarding this important issue.

Summary.

American Legislators are busy with pharmacy at present (p. 482).

Some Dalton Relics have been presented to the Chemical Society (p. 497).

The Meeting of Messrs. Lewis & Burrows's Drug-stores is reported (pp. 486, 494).

Some Practical Advice on the preparation of turpentine liniment is given by Mr. G. Roe (p. 507).

Japanese Tariff Rearrangements are reported on p. 512, and more about the Formosan camphor-monopoly on p. 514.

Some of the new things in photographic apparatus are mentioned on p. 501, and we comment on the photographic side-line on p. 497.

Liquid Hydrogen, according to Professor Dewar, boils at 246° below 0° C. (p. 497), but a later experiment gives him −253° (p. 495).

John O'Meara, who was fined under the Irish Pharmacy Act, has obtained the Lord Lieutenant's leniency, and has to pay 2*l.* only (p. 480).

The *British Medical Journal* urges the Pharmaceutical Council to take action with a view to getting carbolic acid scheduled as a poison (p. 493).

Messrs. J. Cross & Co., of Reading, defend their proposal to refuse to give references to assistants who enter the service of company-chemists (p. 508).

Greater Attention to the commercial side of materia medica has been advocated before the Chemists' Assistants' Association by Mr. J. H. Heap (p. 499).

Mr. Justice North has decided that a debenture-holder in the Borax Company can object to the amalgamation of that company with a larger one (p. 484).

Government Cinchona-plantations in Java are doing well, and the authorities recommend greater support to the Bandoeng quinine-works (p. 512).

The Poisons Regulations Competition is completed in this issue, 6*l.* 6*s.* in prizes being awarded (p. 489), and the whole subject is editorially discussed on p. 492.

The Match-making Industry in this country requires better supervision. Professors Thorpe and Oliver come to this conclusion in their report to the Home Secretary (p. 494).

The Chairman of the United Alkali Company says British manufacturers of chemicals can only compete in tariff-protected countries by manufacturing there (p. 487).

Essential Oils are a worry to everybody. In an editorial note we show that lemon-oil guarantees are frequently unreliable (p. 495), and a correspondent warns retailers that public analysts have their eye on several oils (p. 507).

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society and two other members of the Council attended the dinner of the North Staffordshire Chemists' and Druggists' Association last week, and made some comments on the Society's policy and critics (p. 500).

Camphorated Oil figures largely as the subject of prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. A firm of druggists who gave 149 gr. of citrate of iron and quinine in a mixture when only 120 gr. were prescribed have had to pay 5*l.* and costs for their liberality (p. 485).

The Registration of more drug-companies is reported. A Brighton firm of chemists amalgamate with a grocer, a bootmaker, a ladies' tailor and rubber-store, to form one business (p. 486). The Ulster Chemists (Limited) pay 2½ per cent. on the ordinary shares (p. 480).

Quinine Speculation has gone ahead strong this week, and cinchona is also in a similar position. Benzoin is getting dearer, so is colocynth, and some other articles show changes. Several drugs are arriving in large quantities to relieve pressing needs. Water-gum and cinchona sales are reported (p. 512).

O

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Analytical Tournament.

We regret that in consequence of the substitution of one paper for another in this office, the competitors in the Analytical Tournament of our Corner for Students were wrongly placed in our last issue. The correct position of the first five competitors should be given as follows:—

1. T. H. H. Francis ...	493	4. A. E. King	477
2. F. Giles	482	5. Urotropin	
3. A. E. Beeston	479		

The other five were correct as printed.

Chelsea Physic-garden.

At the weekly meeting of the London County Council, on Tuesday, the Corporate Property Committee reported that the Charity Commission had written agreeing to some of the Council's recommendations with regard to the scheme prepared by the Commission for the future regulation of the Chelsea Physic Garden. With regard, however, to the recommendation that the public be admitted under suitable conditions, the Commission pointed out that the trusts of the deed of foundation were not recreative, but educational, and they had not found it possible to combine the admission of the public generally with the full development of the work in connection with instruction in botany, which they believed the garden to be capable of affording under new auspices.

We learn, says *Nature*, that the physic-garden of the Society of Apothecaries in Chelsea, founded by Sir Hans Sloane in 1722, is about to enter upon a new period of activity and usefulness. A physiological laboratory is to be built, a scientific curator appointed, and courses of lectures on different branches of botany are to be given.

Chemistry Teaching in Board Schools.

Mrs. Ramsay, residing at Harringay, has received 5*l.* compensation from the Hornsey School Board for injuries sustained by her son, whose hand was burned during a class in chemistry at one of the Board's schools.

The Ball and the Benevolent Fund.

At a committee-meeting of the Chemists' Ball, held at 17 Bloomsbury Square on March 20, the Secretary (Mr. Wm. Warren) reported that he had handed over to the Treasurer a balance of 30*l.* from the 1899 ball. A sum of twenty-five guineas was voted to the Benevolent Fund.

The Chemists have Joined.

The chemists and druggists of Scarborough have combined with the other tradesmen of the town in forming a Traders' Association, the object of which is to promote and protect trade-interests. The chemists' representatives on the council are Messrs. E. R. Cross and H. Chapman.

Arsenical Spice.

At Fakenham, on March 20, a domestic servant named Sarah Vyse was charged with administering poison to the Rev. S. F. Barber. Prisoner was a cook in the employ of the prosecutor, and had been given notice to leave by her mistress. Immediately afterwards it was noticed that all the other members of the household experienced violent cramp-pains and sickness after partaking of the seasoned dishes made for them by the accused. Suspicions were aroused, and a tin of mixed pepper was taken from the cook's store-cupboard and sent to Mr. F. Sutton, public analyst, of Norwich, for analysis. Mr. Sutton deposed that in 2 oz. of the pepper submitted to him he had found $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of arsenic. The quantity was not sufficient to endanger the life of an adult, but would make one feel very ill. He also examined a quantity of ground allspice, which he found to contain white and blue arsenic. Prisoner was committed for trial at the next assizes.

Arsenical Porridge.

An inquest was held at Totnes on March 18 into the circumstances attending the death of Harriet Stable, who died after eating some oatmeal porridge. Dr. J. G. Gibson, who made a *post-mortem* examination, attributed death to arsenical poisoning. He examined the contents of the tin of oatmeal from which the porridge was made, and found a large quantity of arsenic mixed with the meal. The Coroner said there was no evidence to show how the poison got into the house, and said it was highly culpable for anyone, knowing there was dangerous poison in the house, not to have it properly labelled. The jury, in returning a verdict of death through misadventure, were of opinion that it was through the neglect of some person or persons unknown.

For his Fiancée.

On March 18 Alfred James Harden was charged at Colchester with stealing three bottles of lavender-water, two bottles of scent, three tooth-brushes two pots of vaseline, a sponge, a bottle of ink, two bottles of liquorice-powder, three cakes of soap, three boxes of tooth-powder, and other articles, valued at 33*s.*, the property of Mr. W. E. Everett, chemist, St. Botolph's Street, Colchester. Prisoner had been employed as porter and warehouseman by Mr. Everett, and suspicion having been aroused, the prisoner's house was searched, where a box belonging to his *fiancée* was found which contained a number of the articles enumerated in the charge, the others being found in prisoner's possession. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and the Bench imposed a fine of 40*s.*, or a month's hard labour.

Window-smashing.

At the Guildhall, on March 20, Wm. Yetton, was committed for trial at the next sessions for wilfully breaking two plate-glass windows, value 15*l.*, the property of Messrs. Schacht, Warner & Co. (Limited), chemist, Fore Street, E.C.

The Use of Abortefacients.

In our issue of January 28 (page 116), we reported a case at Warwick in which a publican named Cook was accused of having procured $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of bitter-apple for the purpose of its being used to procure abortion. The case was remitted to the assizes, and Cook again appeared for trial on March 16. The evidence of Mr. R. W. Roughtar, assistant to Mr. Mellor, chemist, Warwick, who supplied the drug, and Mr. H. Pratt, chemist, Warwick, was repeated, but as there was no proof that prisoner had obtained the quantity of bitter-apple set out in the indictment he was acquitted.

Ether-explosion.

In connection with the fatal explosion of ether in the surgery of the Rochdale Workhouse, reported in last week's issue, it has now been ascertained that whilst the bottles in the surgery were being dusted the ether-bottle was accidentally knocked against another bottle containing terebene. The ether-bottle was broken at the neck, and the escaping ether exploded. By the Coroner much importance is attached to the fact that the ether-bottle is thick at the bottom and thin at the shoulder, and he has intimated his determination to ascertain, if possible, the name of the maker of the bottle, which is of the blue Winchester pattern. Mr. Samuel Hall, chemist, of Littleborough, who supplied ether for use, is to be summoned to give evidence at the adjourned inquest, principally with a view to ascertaining the name of the maker of the bottles. The second nurse who was injured by the accident died from her injuries in the workhouse infirmary on March 21.

From the Schools.

On March 18 the students of the Sheffield College of Pharmacy, accompanied by the principal (Mr. J. W. J. Turner), went to the nurseries of Mr. Keeling, Broomhill, afterwards to the conservatories of the late Sir John Brown. Mr. Harrow, late curator of the Sheffield Botanical Gardens, acting as guide, pointed out the more interesting plants.

On the following Tuesday the chemical-works of Sheffield Gas Company, at Grimesthorpe, were visited. Mr. Calvert, the manager, explained the details of sulphuric-acid manufacture and the uses of the Gay-Lussac and Glover Towers. The party mounted to the top of the acid-chambers, and saw the denitrating and nitrating processes going on in the re-

spective towers. Afterwards the manufacture of ammonium sulphate was seen in progress; 80 tons of it are turned out a week.

On March 20 the students of the Imperial College of Chemistry were conducted through the warehouses of Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb. Mr. T. Edward Lescher conducted one portion of the party, and Mr. Sidney Webb the other. The materia medica and chemical warehouses were especially interesting. Aloes in its many varieties was explained to the students, original cases, skins, and gourds being shown. The characteristics of hyoscyamus, digitalis, belladonna, and stramonium were pointed out, some very fine specimens being available.

Parish-councillors.

The following chemists have been elected members of parish-councils:—

Mr. Robert Baxter, chemist, Buckden, Hunts.
Mr. J. W. Fish, drug-dealer, Dukinfield.
Mr. James Thompson, herbalist, Dukinfield.

Wine-licences.

Off wine-licences have been granted to the following chemists:—

Mr. John Murison, 804 Holloway Road, N.
Mr. H. E. Clement, Hampton Hill.
Mr. A. E. King (May's Drug-stores, Limited), 60 High Street, Stoke Newington.
Messrs. W. G. Blackham and E. W. Lane, 48 Lower Clapton Road.

The wine-licence lately held by Messrs. Wyatt & Co., at 4 Starewell, Lancaster, has been transfered to Mr. R. S. Angus, who has purchased the business.

At the Highgate Licensing Sessions, on March 16, application was made for an off wine-licence by Mr. George Dickinson, chemist, 72 Archway Road, Highgate. The licensee asked that the word "medicated" should be removed from the certificate. This was refused, although it was pointed out that it had been decided by the High Court that such an endorsement could not be enforced. An application made by Messrs. E. J. Bishop & R. Vincent, chemists, for an off spirit-licence for 460 Holloway Road, N., was refused.

Fires.

A fire broke out on March 15 at 159 Kingsland Road, N.E., upon the premises of Mr. A. Kennedy, druggists' sundriesman. The projecting shop was gutted, while the rest of the premises sustained very severe damage. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A serious fire occurred on March 16 at West Norwood, S.E., on the premises of Messrs. Hernett & Co., manufacturing chemists. The flames broke out in a manufactory and store, and spread along the entire length of the structure. One building was entirely gutted and another was greatly damaged before the fire was subdued. The cause of the outbreak has not been ascertained.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship Cup.

Messrs. Stevenson & Howell (Limited) have sent a cheque for two guineas to the fund for providing this cup.

Cookery Exhibition.

The list of awards in the commercial groups of the Cookery Exhibition, which was held on March 7 to 11, has just been made public. Coomb's "Eureka" Aërated-flour Company (Limited) and Van Houten & Zoon have obtained *Prix d'Honneur*. Aërators (Limited) and Cerebos (Limited) have obtained diplomas for gold medals, Vejos (Limited) a diploma for a silver medal, and Broomfield & Co. a bronze medal.

Drug-contracts.

The following contracts have been entered into by the various Boards of Guardians mentioned:—

Cannock.—Mr. T. W. Garland, Cannock, for sulphur at 1½*d.* per lb., and linseed-meal at 2*d.* per lb.; Mr. L. Adams, Cannock, for Calvert's No. 9 soap at 27*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., and Calvert's carbolic soft soap at 29*s.* per cwt.; Mr. T. Fereday, Bridgtown, for saltpetre at 3½*d.* per lb.

Cirencester.—Messrs. J. Smith & Son, linseed-meal at 16*s.* per cwt.; Moulder & Arnold, sulphur at 2*d.* per lb.; H. Moss, arrowroot at 6*d.* per lb.

Dartford.—Lawes's Chemical Company for Lawes's fluid at 19*s.* 6*d.* per 5-gal. drum; Messrs. Baiss, Brothers & Co., 4 Jewry Street, London, for drugs.

East Preston (Sussex).—Mr. J. H. Longman, Littlehampton, for quinine at 1*s.* 8*d.* per oz., and cod-liver oil at 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.

Exeter (County Council).—Messrs. Holman, Ham & Co. for disinfectants.

Exeter (Guardians).—Messrs. Holman, Ham & Co., Exeter, for drugs and sundries.

Gravesend.—Mr. J. P. Mitchell for drugs.

Holborn.—Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co. and the Sanitas Company (Limited), for disinfectants.

Islington.—Sanitas Company (Limited), Bethnal Green, E., for disinfecting sulphur-cakes.

Lewisham.—Messrs. Willows, Francis & Butler, Aldersgate Street, E.C., for drugs, &c.; Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street, E.C., for surgical appliances.

Romford.—Mr. J. W. Lasham, Romford, for drugs.

Rotherhithe.—Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood (Limited), Cannon Street, E.C., for disinfectants.

St. Albans.—Mr. J. Busby, Harpenden, for drugs.

St. Giles.—Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co. for disinfectants.

St. Olave (Southwark).—Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Plough Court, E.C., for surgical dressings. Messrs. Down Brothers for druggists' sundries.

Strand Union.—Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. for drugs.

Westhampnett (Sussex).—Messrs. Baker & Son for fluid carbolic at 6*s.* 9*d.* per gallon; F. E. Pontin, linseed at 1½*d.* per lb.; W. H. Capell & Co. for carbolic soap at 26*s.* per cwt.

Wolverhampton.—Messrs. Morris & Co. for drugs.

Easter-holiday Closing.

We have received information that the following firms will close their premises from March 30 until April 4—that is, they will close on the Saturday after Good Friday, as well as on Good Friday and Easter Monday:—

Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Bethnal Green, E.
Baiss Brothers & Co., Jewry Street, E.C.
Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.
Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, 34 Furnival Street, E.C.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12 Coleman Street, E.C.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.
Camwal, 45 Gifford Street, N.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., 22 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks, 103 Southwark Street, S.E.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Holloway, N.
H. Gilbertson & Sons (Limited), 9 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.
C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, 15 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.
T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, 81 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
R. Hovenden & Sons, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
Idris & Co. (Limited), Pratt Street, Camden Town, N.W.
Lynch & Co. (Limited), Aldersgate Street, E.C.
S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
May, Roberts & Co., 9 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
F. Newbery & Sons, 3 King Edward Street, E.C.
J. Sanger & Sons, 2 Winsley Street, W.
F. Schutze & Co., 89 Southwark Street, S.E.
H. E. Stevenson & Co., 130 Southwark Street, S.E.
Stevenson & Howell 95A Southwark Street, S.E.
W. Toogood, Heddon Street, Regent Street, W.

The following firms will close on March 31 and April 3, but will open on April 1:—

Barron, Harveys & Co., 6 Giltspur Street, E.C.
Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.
Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, S.E.
Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, 40 Aldersgate St., E.C.
Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, S.E.

Biology, not Botany.—By decree of the Minister of Agriculture the professorship of botany at the French National Agronomical Institute is suppressed, and is to be replaced by one called "biology of vegetables cultivated in France and its colonies." A competition for the new professorship will be held on April 17 next.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

A reply to the Lord-Lieutenant's letter in reference to the reduction of penalties in the O'Meara case (*C. & D.*, March 11, page 397) was sent by the Pharmaceutical Society setting forth that the Society was put to considerable expense through the prosecutions it undertook, and adding that if it is the view of His Excellency and his advisers they should cease to prosecute in these cases they will be pleased to receive notification. A formal reply has since been received to the effect that the Lord-Lieutenant has reduced the fine imposed on John O'Meara to the sum of 2*l*. Nothing is said as to the concluding paragraph of the Society's letter.

The P.S.I. Circular on Company-pharmacy.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on March 20, the circular was discussed at some length, and finally the Corporation adopted a resolution on the lines indicated by the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Drumcondra (Dublin) Urban Council have passed a resolution disapproving of company-trading in pharmacy, and approving of the action taken in the matter by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

At the meeting last week of the Carlow District Council Mr. Johnston, L.P.S.I., said personally perhaps he was more interested in the matter than other members of the Board. There was no firm in Carlow that would be affected by the adoption of the resolution, but on the grounds of public safety, as well as for the protection of properly-qualified chemists, it would be very desirable that action should be taken in the matter. The Chairman said the wording of the resolution assumed that they had received certain correspondence on the subject, and under the circumstances Mr. Johnston might see his way to give notice that the matter would be considered at a future meeting. Mr. Johnston agreed to the suggestion, and it was decided to write to the Pharmaceutical Society for further particulars.

Guardians and Drug-contracts.

At the meeting last week of the Londonderry Board of Guardians eight tenders for medicines and seven tenders for medical appliances were received. After examination of the abatements offered, it was announced that the lowest tender for medicines was 35 per cent. discount, and one firm gave $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. additional for cash payments. Dr. McLoughlin moved that the tender of Messrs. Clarke & Co., Belfast, the former contractors, be accepted. An amendment to give the contract to Messrs. Thacker & Hoffe, Dublin, the lowest tenderers, was, on a division, defeated by twelve votes to seven. Mr. Hanna said it had been their practice to give the old contractor the preference, all things being equal, but if a new contractor with a respectable character put in a lower tender they had never accepted the higher one. Messrs. Clarke & Co. were eventually appointed contractors for medicines, and Mr. Samuel Bell for medical appliances.

The Cork Chemical and Drug Company (Limited), Cork, have been declared contractors to the Kanturk Union for the supply of medicines and surgical appliances. Their tender was 40 per cent. less than the prescribed standard of prices laid down by the Local Government Board.

The Guardians of the Millstreet Poor Law Union have appointed Messrs. Leslie & Co., chemists, Dublin, contractors for drugs and medical appliances.

At the meeting of the Belfast Board of Guardians, on March 21, a requisition, signed by Drs. M'Connell, E. Coey Bigger, and Robert Hall, was sent to the Guardians in reference to a resolution they have passed which prohibits medical men from ordering medicine outside the Local Government Board's prescribed list, in which they say they are of opinion that the L.G.B., in making out this list (which is much superior to the old one), never intended that the medical officers should not be supplied with other drugs and appliances which they consider absolutely necessary for the proper treatment of their patients. It was decided to send a copy of this requisition to the Local Government Board. The Local Government Board have also written to the Guardians in reference to the same matter, requesting that the medical officers be asked to state in what respect the list was inadequate, and on what grounds they based their allegations that the patients would suffer. A copy of the letter is forwarded to each of the doctors affected.

Messrs. J. Clarke & Co. (Limited), Belfast, also obtained on the same day the contract for supplying medicines and medical appliances to the Newtownards Board of Guardians.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society, Ireland (Northern Branch).

The committee of this Society met on March 17, Mr. Wm. Jamison (Vice-President) in the chair. The Law Committee having been appointed, a letter was read from a member complaining of several grocers in his neighbourhood who were selling poisons and patent medicines in direct violation of the Poisons Act. The Secretary was directed to reply, stating that the enforcement of this Act was in the hands of the police, and that the matter should be reported to the officer in charge of the district. The committee then discussed the Government Bill to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That this Society regrets to notice that no provision has been made in the new Bill for the appointment of a Court of Reference to fix standards of purity, and would respectfully request our President (Sir James Haslett, M.P.) to impress upon the Government the absolute necessity for such a court, in order to secure a uniform administration of justice.

The Hon. Secretary mentioned the suggestion of the members of the Society becoming associates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The Chairman said the Society could be of help to them in the matter of the sale of poisons by grocers. It was essential, however, if they decided on becoming associates, that the bulk of the trade should qualify, so that their section could obtain adequate representation.

The committee ultimately decided to arrange for a special meeting of the members before coming to a definite conclusion.

Ulster Chemists (Limited).

This company held their annual meeting on Wednesday, Mr. Thomas Needham in the chair. The Chairman stated that in addition to paying the year's dividends on 6 per cent. preference shares they were also in a position to declare a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on ordinary shares, and leave a balance to carry forward to next year's accounts. The result had not turned out so successful as had been anticipated, but having now had experience of the businesses they would be in future in a better position to deal with them. They were making some alterations, and hoped to meet them next year with better results.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Medicine Up to Date.

The Edinburgh University Court have appointed Dr. Andrew Davidson lecturer on "Diseases of Tropical Climates." Fully ten years ago Dr. Felkin commenced to lecture on this subject in Edinburgh, and the University there was the first to recognise the importance of the subject, which has just recently begun to agitate London medical circles. The Court has also instituted a lectureship in diseases of the skin, to which Dr. W. Allan Jamieson, the leading Edinburgh specialist in this department, has been appointed.

Labelling Aërated Waters.

At Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, on March 21, John Scott, aërated-water manufacturer, Kilmarnock, was charged, on the complaint of Messrs. Rankin & Borland, pharmaceutical

chemists and aërated-water manufacturers, Kilmarnock, with having contravened the Merchandise Marks Act by selling aërated water in bottles bearing the name and trade-mark of the complainers. He pleaded guilty, but stated that the offence was committed in ignorance. The Sheriff imposed a penalty of 1*l.* for each offence—3*l.* in all—with 33*s.* expenses, or seven days' imprisonment.

Benzin-explosion.

An explosion of benzin took place on March 18 at the dye-works of Messrs. Campbell & Co., Perth. One of the workmen was using the chemical to clean a dress, and the theory is put forward that the friction caused by a pin somewhere hidden in the dress-material generated heat enough to set the liquid on fire. The workman's hands were severely burned, and the room took fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished by steam.

A Claim Settled.

An action in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, in which Joshua Greer sought to recover 500*l.* damages for personal injuries from Stevenson, Carlile & Co. (Limited), chemical manufacturers, Glasgow, has been settled. Greer was employed by defenders at the vitriol-tank, and while turning off a spigot a quantity of the vitriol spurted out, injuring both his eyes and disfiguring his face. Defenders said Greer had been previously warned of careless working, but agreed to pay 60*l.* as payment in full of Greer's claim and expenses, which offer was accepted.

International Football-match.

The students of the Royal Dispensary School of Pharmacy, Edinburgh, divided themselves between representatives of England and Wales on one side and Scotland on the other, and played a football-match (Association rules) at Harrison Park on Saturday last. The teams were as follows:—

England and Wales.—Goal, Allison; backs, Wilford, Roberts; half-backs, Robson, Selby, Bell; forwards, Davis, Williams, Hay (captain), Hattersley, Binks. Trainer, Mr. C. German.

Scotland.—Goal, Jack; backs, Leadbetter, Mason; half-backs, Foulis, Walker, Stuart; forwards, McKechnie, Watts, Strachan (captain), Swan, Mitchell. Trainer, Mr. Kennedy.

The match proved a very one-sided affair. In the first half the Scotch team scored four goals, and added another in the second half, the English team failing to secure a single goal. It should be mentioned that after the first two goals the English team had to play with one man short, Williams having to leave the field.

Deaths.

Brooks.—On March 5, Mr. T. Brooks, chemist and druggist, Wandsworth. Aged 52.

Childs.—On March 18, at Ferndale, Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, W., Frances Charlotte, widow of the late Philip Childs, of Newbury, Berks, in her 77th year.

Glossop.—On March 11, Mr. G. E. Glossop, chemist and druggist, Shirehampton. Aged 52.

Jackson.—On March 18, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Jackson, pharmaceutical chemist, of 43 Great Ducie Street, Strangeways, Manchester. In his 83rd year. Mr. Jackson was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Jessop.—On March 9, Mr J. B. Jessop, chemist and druggist, Walsall. Aged 50.

O'Sullivan.—On March 14, at 4 The Mall, Waterford, John Marcus, eldest son of Dr. J. J. O'Sullivan. Aged 9.

Palmer.—At Ramsey, Hunts, Mr. E. M. Palmer, son of Mr. F. Palmer, chemist, High Street. Aged 34.

Roby.—At Chicago, on March 1, Mrs. Ida Hall Roby, pharmacist. Aged 42. The death of Mrs. Roby removes a notable woman pharmacist. She was the wife of a pharmacist, and on his death determined to carry on the business, entering the North-Western University School of Medicine, and graduating from it in 1883—the first woman in that school to do so. She conducted her pharmacy in Thirty-first Street with considerable success. When the Columbian Exposition of 1893 was projected, it was determined to have a women's pharmacy in it, and Mrs. Roby was appointed

President of the Committee. An International Congress of Women Pharmacists was an outcome of this. The Congress was held on August 23, Mrs. Roby presiding. She was a quiet but energetic woman, and was much beloved by her associates in the Congress.

Shelley.—On March 11, Mr. Henry Shelley, chemist and druggist, Twickenham. Aged 61.

Stevenson.—At Todmorden, on March 18, Mr. John Crabtree Stevenson, chemist and druggist. Aged 60. Deceased was a well-known and prominent tradesman, having shops at the Strand and the Oddfellows' Hall, Todmorden. He was a Churchman, and had held various offices in connection with Christ Church, Todmorden. He leaves a widow and grown-up family.

Thomson.—At Elie, N.B., on March 19, Charles Thomson, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 59. The late Mr. Thomson was a native of Cupar, where he served his apprenticeship. He started business in Elie thirty-five years ago, and was one of the best-known men in East Fife. In addition to pharmacy, he added groceries, stationery, and other departments as side-lines. The miscellaneous character of his business may be gathered from the fact that visitors to Elie were told they could get anything they wanted at Thomson's. Deceased had practically the monopoly of pharmacy in East Fife, having branches in Anstruther, St. Monan's, Largo, and Colinsburgh managed by his sons. Mr. Thomson had been ill for some months, when pneumonia supervened; and the death of his son John, which occurred on March 15, hastened his end.

Williams.—On March 10, Martha Williams, chemist and druggist, Manchester.

Commercial Travellers in Russia.—The Board of Trade inform us that a law came into operation in Russia on January 13 which requires commercial travellers there to obtain a licence, costing 50 roubles (about 5*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*), and, at a further cost of 500 roubles (53*l.* 4*s*), a trading-licence for the firm which they represent. To enable British commercial travellers to take out this latter licence, they must produce a power of attorney or letter of authority from their employers, and must also possess a "certificate of licence to trade" issued by a British Chamber of Commerce. The licences are renewable yearly, and are procured on entering Russia from the nearest Local Treasury, Town Council or Collector of Taxes. Commercial travellers of the Jewish persuasion can only obtain the licences by special sanction of the Ministers of the Interior, Finance, and Foreign Affairs, and this sanction is procurable only on behalf of firms who carry on "wholesale dealings in goods, industrial and commercial enterprises and mining operations of the first class, or retail commercial and trading pursuits of the first three classes with established warehouses."

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Influenza has been very prevalent in Paris during the past fortnight, and pharmacists have been busy in consequence. The upper classes seem to have perhaps suffered most. The English Ambassador has had a severe attack, and a number of English visitors have caught the malady here on their way either to or from the Riviera, and have been confined to their hotels.

The Paris University.—M. Dabout, doyen of the Paris Faculty of Sciences, and Professor Lippmann, of colour-photography fame, are to represent the University of this city at the jubilee celebrations of Sir George G. Stokes at Cambridge next June. The Faculty of Medicine and the School of Pharmacy will send delegates to the Congress to be held at Berlin from May 24 to 27 for the purpose of studying the means of combating tuberculosis, especially amongst the lower classes.

Society of Pharmacy.—M. Leidié presided at the March meeting of this Society. A paper was read by M. Prunier, on behalf of M. Baudran, on the "Isomerides of the Tartar-emetic Group." M. Léger again referred to emulsions of cod-liver oil. He had made further experiments, and has easily dissolved caseine in a solution of bicarbonate of soda by the cold process. Thus he thinks there is no reason to fear the transformation of bicarbonate of soda into carbonate, which had been suggested by some critics.

A Pantheon of Chemists.—The "Exchange" at Lille, a charming example of seventeenth-century Flemish architecture, is one of the buildings usually "done" by tourists, and, having half an hour to spare, I visited it during a call at that town last week. The interior quadrangle or cloister is ornamented by twenty busts of men who have aided commerce and industry by their inventions, a short biography of each being engraved in gilt letters on the black marble slab before each bust. Half, I noticed, are chemists. They include Berthollet, Chaptal, Chevreul, Dumas, Gay-Lussac, Pasteur, Vauquelin, and Kuhlmann, and others of lesser celebrity. Kuhlmann was the founder of important chemical-manufactories which now form a leading branch of industry at Lille. The business (in which several of his descendants are still interested) is a limited company, with a capital of 6 000,000f., for the manufacture of soda, superphosphates, &c., and occupies several works just outside the city. I noticed one of their posters—a well-got-up copy of Jules Breton's "Gleaner" picture in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris.

A Parisian Lady-pharmacist on Hygiene.—Mme. Gaborian, the lady-pharmacist, who took the M.D. degree here last year, gave a lecture on "L'Art de vivre longtemps" (Longevity) last Saturday evening, March 11. The little hall in the rue Miromesnil, Paris, where week-end lectures are occasionally given, was well filled, and the fair sex were in strong force. Mme. Gaboriau is a brunette of middle height, fresh complexioned, smartly gowned, and pleasant looking. Nothing bears witness to her ten years' study but some very firm lines about her lips. As a lecturer her voice would be weak for a large hall, but her enunciation is clear and her delivery agreeable. Indeed, when she quits her written notes, her manner may be described as most animated and attractive. Her little *causerie* had been given an ambitious title—might more properly have been termed "A Doctoress-pharmacien—mother's ideas on the bringing-up of children." The indiarubber-tubed feeding-bottle was condemned in unmeasured terms as a cause of infantile disease, and the use of intoxicants by children in any shape or form equally mercilessly spoken of. The care of the teeth and other details were duly insisted on, and delicate subjects were cleverly handled. Mme Gaboriau was well received, and applause greeted her promise to lecture again on a similar subject, the chairman remarking, in fictitious menace, that he would see she kept her word. Mme. Gaboriau publishes a little monthly print, the "Bonheur du Foyer," in which hygienic and medical subjects are treated in a popular style. She has a little girl of her own, and with her doctor-husband occupies an apartment in the rue de Moscou, Paris, where each receives patients at stated hours.

New York Notes.

(By the Man from London.)

Doctors and Pharmacists Combine.—The physicians and druggists of a portion of New York City having come to the conclusion that they can better their mutual interests by combination, have formed a new association, to be known as the New York County Medico-Pharmaceutical League. At the inaugural meeting on February 24 there was a good attendance of both doctors and druggists, and considerable enthusiasm was shown. The objects of the new society, as set forth in their prospectus, will be the encouragement of operations at home where practicable, the regulation of lodge-contracting, of dispensaries, hospitals, and medical charities, and the discussion of other matters of mutual interest to the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

New York Doctors never dispense their prescriptions; consequently pharmacists here make great efforts to win the favour of the medical men in their neighbourhood. The principal dispensing-houses keep the doctors around them supplied with prescription-blanks in pad form, the physician's name, address, hours of consultation, and telephone number being printed at the top, and the name of the pharmacist either at the bottom of the sheet or at the back. Some of the first-class firms make a speciality of urine-analysis, and give full analytical and microscopical reports free to those physicians who send their prescriptions to them. This course seems to take, as the physician finds the analysis of urine a great help to his diagnosis. The telephone is in such common use in New York that it is hardly necessary to add the best dispensing-houses and the better class of physicians are in touch day and night through this medium. As an instance of the use the telephone is put to in America, the Haas' Pharmacy, in Fifth Avenue, New York, receives orders daily for "repeats" from cities as far away as Chicago, St. Louis, &c.

Pharmacy Legislation.—Senator Wilcox has introduced a Bill into the United States Legislature restricting the sale of poison or poisonous medicines in quantities of less than 8 oz. Should it be enacted, this Bill would certainly restrict the sale of such drugs as morphia, prussic acid, and cocaine to the wealthy.—A Bill for a State board of pharmacy has been introduced into the New York Legislature by Assembly-man Cotton. It provides that the governor shall appoint nine members to the board, two of whom shall be members of the Board of Pharmacy of Erie County, three of the Board of New York City, and the rest from the other counties in the State. The members are to grant two classes of licences, one to be known as "licensed druggist" and one "licensed pharmacist."—A druggist member of the Cincinnati Legislature is in favour of shorter hours for druggists, and a Bill intended to provide for the same will probably be passed this session.—In the Illinois Legislature a Bill to amend the pharmacy law by providing that all physicians who have had eight years' practice in medicine, and have attained the age of 40 years, shall on application be registered as pharmacists without examination or further evidence of qualification. As an off-set to this it has been suggested that the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association formulate a Bill providing that pharmacists of 40 years of age, and eight years' experience in pharmacy, be licensed as physicians without further evidence of qualification.—A number of Bills have been introduced in the Californian Legislature which have caused a good deal of discussion among pharmacists. One Bill would enable all persons who had been employed in a drug-store for five years in any capacity to be registered as pharmacists. Another Bill is to compel the California Board of Pharmacy to recognise certificates of other State boards of pharmacy. Another, introduced at the request of the Board, is to render more explicit some of the provisions of the original law, by more correctly defining the powers of the Board. This Bill has been favourably reported on by the committee, and will probably pass. There is also a Bill to prohibit the sale of prepared opium, such as is used by smokers and eaters of the drug. There is already an existing law that prohibits the sale of crude opium.

South African News.

(*From our Correspondents.*)

Drugs and Chemicals to the value of 310,292*l.* were imported into Cape Colony in 1898, as compared with 288,211*l.* for 1897.

Medical Men Fined.—Martin, the supposed doctor who was charged before the Magistrate at Cape Town with contravening the Medical Act by practising without registration, has been convicted and fined 5*l.* or a month. The fine was paid.—At Pretoria, on February 17, Dr. Kolff was fined 8*l.* 15*s.* for practising without a licence, in terms of the new Licence Law. Similar cases against Drs. Carte and Boesnach were postponed.

Rubber Goods and Glass Bottles.—Under this heading the following paragraph appeared in The Chemist and Druggist of January 21, page 101:—

> Consul-General Stowe, of Cape Town, writing to a New York druggists' sundriesman, says that the white rubber goods manufactured in the United States will soon have the trade in South Africa, for no other foreign manufacturer has as yet been able to produce a quality which will stand the climatic conditions. The Consul also says that the white glass bottles manufactured by the United States are superior to those of any other make, and he questions if they can be imitated.

Our correspondent in Cape Town has made some inquiry regarding this matter, and reports as follows:—"While it is quite true no British-made white rubber reaches this market for druggists' trade, the reason of which I am unable to explain, it is equally true that no American rubber other than white will stand this climate. And this trade does not want or call for white rubber of any kind. A few American-made syringes reach this country, but the demand is exceedingly small and certainly not on the increase. The American white rubber tubing is about half the price of the British black; it is also just twice as heavy. It is probable that not a white teat nor a yard of white feeder-tubing can be purchased at any Cape pharmacy. As to American bottles, it is true that the shop-rounds are nicer-looking than either the English or continental, but their dispensing-bottles are scarcely adaptable to this trade, and the price is against them. The dispensing-bottle in use here is generally a second-grade flat, but higher grades are in demand for special prescriptions. From my personal knowledge of American glassware, I am assured that the Americans cannot compete against English manufacturers."

A Question of Salary.—Mr. Samuel B. Morgenrood, Lecturer at Grey College, Bloemfontein, has sued the Cape Government for balance of salary as an analyst in the Agricultural Department's laboratory. It appeared from plaintiff's evidence that Mr. Juritz, the head analyst, engaged him at 200*l.* a year. Another member of the staff, Mr. Watermeyer, was absent, and Mr. Juritz proposed to plaintiff that he should do the work and he (Mr. Juritz) would recommend his salary to be increased to 300*l.* This was in September, 1896. His appointment was duly gazetted. He also did extra work when others of the staff were absent. He now claimed 1,000*l.* damages for slander, but did not press the claim, and further claimed 149*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for balance of salary, or, in the alternative, 123*l.* as a *quantum meruit*. Mr. Juritz's version of the matter was that it was not a definite contract. At any rate, the Government repudiated Mr. Juritz's right to come to a definite arrangement with his assistants; indeed, Sir Pieter Faure, who was Secretary for Agriculture in September, 1896, stated in evidence that he remembered Mr. Juritz recommending that Mr. Morgenrood should be paid 100*l.* a year extra during the absence of Mr. Watermeyer, but he (Sir Pieter) did not carry out the recommendation. The Court therefore held that Mr. Juritz had no power to enter into a contract on behalf of the Government, and gave judgment for the defendants with costs. The *Owl*, a Cape Town weekly, has awarded Sir Pieter Faure the Cake, No. 93, for the attitude he held in expecting to get one officer to perform the work of his senior for twelve months without extra pay, in spite of Section 15 of Government notice 73, 1896.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Smuggled Opium.—A German exchange says that 1,500 lbs. of smuggled opium have recently been seized at Honolulu.

Potent Powders and Tablets.—The Grand Duchy of Baden issued an order on February 25 forbidding apothekers to stock potent medicines in either powder or tablet form.

Prescribing by Telephone in Germany.—The *Apotheker Zeitung* reports that the Medical College at Hamburg has reminded apothekers of the rule of the Senate of August 28, 1896, with regard to the dispensing of medicines containing active ingredients, according to which such medicines ought to be made up from prescriptions in writing, with the date and signature of the doctor. This reminder is in consequence of increased prescribing by telephone, and apothekers are warned that, if found out, they will be liable to prosecution and a fine of 150m., or imprisonment.

Selling Castor-seeds.—The Small Cause Court at Madras has recently decided an interesting point in regard to the delivery of castor-seed. A merchant called Chetty sold 1,000 bags of castor-seed to Mr. Unger, who trades as Ramsay & Co., and delivered 729 bags. Mr. Unger refused delivery of the other 271 bags, because they were not according to contract, which specified "new crop—Jagapet, best chalatial castor-seeds"—chalatial means "fair average of the season." There is a custom as regards castor-seeds by which impurities not exceeding 5 lbs. per bag, are accepted by the purchaser, and impurities exceeding 5 lbs. are allowed for by the seller. Mr. Unger alleged that the 271 bags contained impurities, such as stones, dust, &c., equal to an average of 30½ lbs. per bag of 164 lbs., or 25½ lbs. over that allowed for fair average. On suing for 463r., the Court non-suited plaintiff, and made him pay the defendant's costs.

News from Brazil.—A correspondent (213/38) writes from Pernambuco on February 24 as follows:—"In your issue of December 24 you notice the proposed tariff increase in Brazil—viz., payment of 10 per cent of import-duties in gold at par. This most vexatious measure came into operation on January 1, causing considerable inconvenience and litigation between the commercial houses and the Government officials, through want of definite and clear instructions as to how it was to be collected, seeing there is no gold in the country. Besides this increase, several other internal taxes were created both on native products and imported goods.—Through the efforts of the Charity Commissioners, Council of Hygiene, and private assistance, a Pasteur Institute, fully equipped with all necessaries for which it is intended, has just been inaugurated here amidst great enthusiasm, as it is likely to render valuable service in this tropical climate.—The Council of Hygiene are taking active measures for the analysis of imported foods and drugs, condemning several whose composition is prejudicial to the general health of the population, and not in accordance with the laws of the country."

Turkish Customs Regulations.—A new regulation has come into force in Turkey regarding the importation, control, and the sale of medicines. The Custom House officials are to identify all such goods by comparing them with the invoice, and sulphur, iodine, &c., will be tested before being cleared. Other chemicals will not be tested unless their composition is doubtful. If the owner is dissatisfied with the Custom House test of his goods they may be analysed at the Imperial School of Medicine. Inflammable substances are to be submitted to the Artillery Department, and all drugs which are of a noxious character, or which are unknown, or of which the entry is unauthorised, must be examined at the School of Medicine. Chemists and druggists who require certain inflammable substances must get them at the Artillery Department. Drug-stores and dispensaries are to be subject to inspection by the Custom House officers. We may add, in this connection, that there is general complaint in the drug-trade at Constantinople regarding the high-handed action of the Custom House officers, who have condemned pure articles for no special reason except that the importers were not free with palm oil.

Legal Reports.

Imray's Patent.

In the Chancery Division on Saturday, Imray's patent, No. 6,057, of 1898, relating to the manufacture of sulphuric acid was mentioned. Mr. Walter, for the respondent, said the patent was taken out by Imray for a firm of chemists in Germany, to whom the patent had been assigned. Would his Lordship consent to their being made respondents in place of Imray? Mr. Justice Stirling assented.

The Chemist and his Solicitor.

At the Glamorgan Assizes, held at Cardiff on March 17, Mr. W. H. Jones, chemist and druggist, of Mountain Ash, brought an action against Mr. David Richards, solicitor, Aberdare, to recover damages for alleged professional negligence. The case arose out of an action in the Chancery Division brought by Mr T. Whitby Evans, chemist and druggist, against the plaintiff, to enforce the carrying out of an agreement to take over a shop in Oxford Street, Mountain Ash. Plaintiff then alleged that he had not carried out the agreement in consequence of his solicitor, Mr. Richards, representing that an indemnity against proceedings by another person which was necessary had not been promised by Mr. Evans, whereas it afterwards transpired that such an indemnity was in reality offered. The action in the Chancery Division, which went against the plaintiff, cost him altogether 434*l.* 19*s* 6*d.*, and he now claimed 500*l.* from the defendant as damages for his negligence. Mr. Justice Darling, in addressing the jury, said if the defendant advised his client to the best of his ability, and did not make such mistakes as were due to not taking pains, and bringing ordinary intelligence to bear, he was not liable. But if he neglected to do some act which any skilful, intelligent, attentive solicitor would have done, whereby the plaintiff's interest had suffered, he was responsible. His Lordship asked the jury to say whether the defendant took the indemnity to Mr. Evans for the latter to sign, and whether Mr. Evans refused to sign it, because it was upon that point that the whole case rested. The jury, after a lengthy consultation, said they were unanimous that the indemnity was never taken by defendant to Mr. Evans, and they awarded damages to the plaintiff for 250*l.* The Judge entered judgment accordingly. Mr. Abel Thomas, Q.C., who appeared for the defendant, asked for stay of execution, and to this his Lordship acceded.

The Eye Trade-mark.

At Lincoln, on March 17, John Pennington, chemist, 25 Standish Street, Wigan, and Hy. G. Le Grove, oculist, 126 Standish Gate, Wigan, were charged with unlawfully forging the trade-mark of Mr. Thomas Ison, oculist, of Leeds, on February 18, by causing the same to be inserted in the *Lincoln Gazette.* Mr. Child, who appeared for Mr. Ison, said his client was an eye-doctor and a specialist in ear-complaints, and his predecessor (Mr. Mitchell) registered the trade-mark in question—a picture of the human eye—on July 16, 1877. Mr. Ison was associated with Mr. Mitchell in business, and on the retirement of the latter had taken over the business, and on July 16, 1894, re-registered the trade-mark. The two defendants had advertised themselves in the *Lincoln Gazette* as eye-specialists, and in the advertisement plaintiff saw the *facsimile* of his own trade-mark. He wrote to defendants, informing them a human eye was his registered trade-mark, and gave them notice to refrain from infringement. In reply he received a letter which certainly did not trespass too much on the lines of courtesy, and on the heading of which the trade-mark was flaunted. Le Grove, it appeared, had carried on the discussion, and the advertisement complained of continued. In cross-examination of Mr. Ison by Le Grove he admitted that his predecessor (Mitchell) was not a qualified practitioner, and that his only training was from him. In defence, Mr. Hazlehurst contended that the simple registering of a trade-mark was not sufficient—it was necessary to use it; and that a trade-mark registered for the whole of a certain class of goods, but used on certain goods only, did not give the exclusive right to such trade-mark for all goods of that class. The case against Pennington was dismissed, and Le Grove was fined 7*l.* 7*s.*, including costs; in default, a month's imprisonment without hard labour.

The Borax Amalgamation.

In the Chancery Division, on March 16, before Mr. Justice North, the adjourned hearing of the motion in the case of Foster *v.* the Borax Company (Limited) to restrain the company from parting with any of the assets of the company, and for the appointment of a receiver and manager, was resumed. The plaintiff, who was a debenture-holder, objected to the proposed sale of the business of the company to Borax Consolidated (Limited). The sale had been sanctioned by the majority of debenture-holders, but the plaintiff submitted that the proposed arrangement would be prejudicial to his interests, and that, as a matter of common right, he was entitled to the relief he asked for.

Mr. Terrell, who appeared for Mr. Defries, through whom the sale was effected, submitted that the plaintiff had delayed too long to entitle him to an interlocutory injunction whatever might be his rights at the trial. The plaintiff knew from the commencement of the proposed amalgamation, but he allowed it to proceed; he allowed other interests to be created, and took no steps for over two months. He agreed that if the transaction was *ultra vires* then the plaintiff was entitled to say that the company could not hand over its property to a new company. But he contended that it was well within the objects of the company, which contemplated the possibility of amalgamation with other companies, and even of selling its business and undertaking.

Mr. Justice North: Do you rely upon any advantage in its being an amalgamation rather than a sale?

Mr. Terrell said he did not. It did not matter, because the company had express power either to amalgamate or sell. To say that this transaction put an end to their business was only true in a certain sense. Under this agreement the company would not of necessity cease to be a going concern.

Mr. Swinfen Eady, Q.C., on behalf of the Borax Company (Limited), said the nature of the property of the company had changed, but the plaintiff had a first charge upon the substituted consideration.

Mr. Justice North: What you call the "substituted consideration" has above it a million debentures.

Mr. Swinfen Eady did not think that was quite correct. The substituted consideration was in part shares and in part debentures, and the plaintiff still had a charge upon new consideration. It was part of a much larger issue secured upon a much larger property. The idea that the Borax Company was going into liquidation was contrary to the whole scheme.

On the hearing being resumed on March 21 Mr. Eady continued his argument, and quoted a number of authorities to show that so long as there was only a change in the assets of the company, and no winding-up or ceasing to be a going concern, a debenture-holder could not contest the right of the company to do what they had done. No default was made in the present case, and the company had not ceased to be a going concern. All that had been done was to change the nature of the assets.

After hearing Mr. Vernon Smith in reply, his Lordship, in giving judgment, said as this was a case which either party would no doubt desire to take to the Court of Appeal as soon as possible, he did not propose to reserve judgment. He did not think there was much difficulty about the law. The real difficulty was in applying the decisions given in those cases to facts which it seemed to him were totally different to those found in any of the quoted cases. It was clear that the Borax Company were parting with all the available assets of every kind excepting a sum of about 23,000*l.*, and they had to consider what would be the position of the debenture-holders under the proposed arrangement, they having at present a floating charge upon all the assets of the company. It was suggested that they would still have a charge upon all the property in Borax Consolidated, but it would not be the only charge as at present. They would have this charge side by side with 900,000*l* other debenture stock in addition to preference and ordinary shares. The question was whether

the Borax Company could so deal with its assets as to effect such a change in the position of the debenture-holders who at present had a first claim upon the assets of the company by taking that away from them and giving them a charge instead upon the purchase consideration. What seemed to be really the special test was, Had the business upon which the debenture-money was lent come to an end? In this case they were selling to the new company absolutely and entirely the borax-business carried on by them, and they would only have such interest in it as arose from their having received the purchase consideration in the shape of debentures and other stock. It was said that under their articles the Borax Company had power to amalgamate with other companies and to sell, and it was urged that there was an amalgamation, and not an out-and-out sale. It did not matter much whether it was an amalgamation or a sale, but, in his opinion, it was a sale. In either event he thought that a transaction which amounted to ceasing to carry on a business in respect of which the debenture-money was lent was one which entitled the debenture-holders to say that it should not be carried into effect against their wishes. He would, therefore, grant an injunction restraining the defendant company from carrying out the proposed sale without first making due provision for the payment of the debenture-holders whose assent to such transfer had not been obtained.

County Court Cases.

A Question of Employers' Liability.

At the Nottingham County Court on March 14, a boy named Swan, 15 years of age, who had been in the employment of Boot's Pure Drug Company (Limited), sued that company on account of injuries received in their service. Mr. Clayton, who represented the complainant, said the lad was employed at the respondents' printing-factory to tie up book-wrappers close to a machine-press, and on August 22 last, in consequence of the excessive heat, he swooned, and on turning to leave the place got his hand and arm badly injured in the machine, which had been left running. As a result of the accident he was in the General Hospital three months, and a doctor stated that the boy's right arm would never be much good, while the elbow-joint would be permanently stiff. For the respondents evidence was called to the effect that the boy had at times tampered with machinery, for which he had been reprimanded, and that shortly before the accident he was pretending to put a piece of paper between the rollers. Mr. Norton, who appeared for the company, submitted that the accident did not happen during the course of the boy's employment, and his Honour holding that view found for the respondents with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Inaccurate Dispensing.

At Dewsbury, on March 17, Messrs. Hughes & Welburn, of Birkenshaw, druggists, were summoned at the instance of the County Council for selling drugs which were not of the nature and substance demanded. One of the Council's inspectors went to the shop of the defendants on January 19, and, handing in a doctor's prescription, asked for it to be made up. The compound prescribed was a preparation of iron and quinine, and it was found that, instead of 120 gr. of citrate of iron and quinine ordered, 149 gr. were given. The son of one of the defendants, who appeared, said, in reply to the Bench, that neither he nor his father was a qualified chemist. The Chairman remarked that it was a very bad case, and he and his colleagues thought they were dealing very leniently with the defendants in imposing, as they did, a fine of 5*l.* and costs.

Milk of Sulphur and Camphorated Oil.

At the Ossett Borough Court, on March 20, the Ossett Industrial Co-operative Society, John Giggal, grocer, and J. S. Wilby, grocer, were fined 1*s.* each and costs for selling adulterated milk of sulphur. Giggal was also fined 1*s* and costs for selling adulterated camphorated oil. The milk of sulphur obtained from one of the society's stores contained 79 per cent. of sulphate of calcium, and that obtained from Giggal 47 per cent. Wilby's milk of sulphur was adulterated to the extent of 62 per cent. All the defendants pleaded ignorance, and the society's solicitor urged that notice ought to have been given that a standard had been fixed before the proceedings were taken.

The inspector said the standard was put into force in February last year, but admitted that before that time there was no standard. The Magistrates decided not to allow the inspector's fees, and they only allowed the analyst's fees in one case. They held that the offences had been committed unwittingly, and said it was unfair that tradesmen should be prosecuted before being informed of the change in the requirements.

At Sheffield Police Court, on March 21, Charles Hobson, grocer, Ecclesfield, was summoned for selling camphorated oil which contained only 12 per cent. of camphor and 88 per cent. of olive oil. The inspector who prosecuted explained that "camphorated oil" was now a synonym for liniment of camphor in the new B.P., and said the prosecution was brought to inform the country shopkeepers that what was sold as "camphorated oil" must actually be liniment of camphor, and not a solution of camphor in oil. The wholesale chemist from whom defendant bought the oil said it was manufactured and supplied under the old standard. As a matter of fact, he had been voluntarily supplying shopkeepers for the past thirty years with what the law now required, and he could only account for the deficiency in the present instance by the evaporation of the camphor in the process of manufacture. Another case, against George Hemmingfield, grocer, Ecclesfield, for selling adulterated milk of sulphur, was heard. A similar plea of ignorance of the altered B.P. standards was put in, and both cases were allowed to be withdrawn on payment of costs.

Camphorated Oil.

At Todmorden Petty Sessions, on March 16, the Bridge End Equitable Progressionists' Co-operative Society (Limited) was summoned for selling camphorated oil alleged to be adulterated. Inspector Crabtree said that on February 10 he asked at defendants' shop for some milk of sulphur. He was told that they did not sell the article, and he then asked to be supplied with three bottles of camphorated oil, for which he paid 9*d.* The Public Analyst certified that the sample sent to him contained 5 per cent. of camphor and 95 per cent. of mineral oil, whereas, according to the British Pharmacopœia, the contents should be 21 per cent. of camphor and 79 per cent. of olive oil. The label represented that the article had been prepared with "the finest olive oil and pure camphor." It had been supplied by the Co-operative Sundries Manufacturing Society, Droylesden. In cross-examination by Mr. Sager, who appeared for the defendants, the inspector said the bottles were made up ready for sale, and he was not told at the time by whom the article was manufactured. Mr. Sager said his clients were unaware at the time of the sale that the camphorated oil was other than as appeared upon the label. He was not quite sure whether he would be in a position to have the Co-operative Sundries Manufacturing Society brought before the Court, but he pointed out that they issued a printed circular to the defendants, amongst others, asking, as this article had been added to the Pharmacopœia, old stock might be returned to them that they might replace it with oil prepared according to the new law requirements.

The Mayor asked for the date of that communication.

Mr. Sager replied that it was not dated, but it was issued or received by the defendants subsequent to the sale to the inspector.

The Bench imposed a penalty of 40*s.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* costs.

At the same hearing Samuel Lee, grocer, Knowlwood, pleaded guilty to selling camphorated oil which, according to the analyst's certificate, contained only 1·5 per cent. of camphor and 98·5 per cent. of mineral oil. Defendant told the Bench that he purchased the drug from a wholesale dealer, and sold it to the inspector just as he had purchased it. He did not know but that it was right. He obtained it from

the same traveller as usual, but the latter had got it from a new firm in Leeds. The Mayor, after perusing a letter handed to the Bench by defendant, remarked that here it was said the new Act came into force on January 1 of this year, and that the writer did not know of it. The inspector replied that the Pharmacopœia was published last October, and came into force then. Previously he would have had to ask for liniment of camphor, and not camphorated oil, but the Pharmacopœia now stated that the terms were synonymous. Defendant was fined 40*s*., and 23*s*. costs.

At the Neath County Police Court, on March 17, Miriam Jones, Skewen, was summoned for selling camphorated oil which was proved on analysis to contain less than half the requisite amount of camphor. The Chairman, in inflicting a fine of 10*s*. and costs, said the wholesale house supplying defendant ought really to pay the penalty, as doubtless the retailer had no knowledge of the quality of the article.

At Swansea Police Court, Mr. R. Skinner, of Mumbles, was charged with selling a mixture of vaseline oil and camphor as camphorated oil. The case, however, was dismissed, it being pointed out that the mixture was not sold as camphorated oil, and that the police-officer who made the purchase was informed that the bottle contained camphor embrocation, which was sold as camphorated oil.

New Companies & Company News.

Acetylene Purifying Company (Limited).—Capital 5,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To acquire, own, and work the invention of Albert R. Franck and Georg Döllner for the purification of acetylene gas.

Globe Syndicate (Limited).—Capital 5,000*l*, in 1*l*. shares Objects: To acquire certain undescribed inventions, and to carry on business as chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, &c. Registered office, 73A Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Morgan, Mooney & Co. (Limited). — Registered in Dublin. Capital 50,000*l*., in 5*l*. shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a manufacturer of chemical-manure, guano, and sulphuric acid now carried on by Morgan Mooney, at Sir John Rogerson's Quay, and Hanover Street, Dublin.

Robinson, Headland & Company (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares (50,000 5*l*. 10*s*. per cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To acquire the businesses carried on by Frances A. Lambert, Herbert Dann, William E. Robinson, Charles H. Wood, and Horace A. Costerton, and to carry on the business of drapers, costumiers, boot and shoe makers, grocers, provision merchants, chemists, druggists, india-rubber and waterproof dealers, &c.

J. Waterhouse & Co. (Limited).—Capital 25 000*l*, in 10*l*. shares. Objects: To acquire the business of wholesale druggists now carried on by Charles H. Waterhouse and George E. Macdonald at 6 Church Street, Old Square, Ashton-under-Lyne, as "J. Waterhouse & Co.," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, distillers, refiners, rectifiers, analytical and consulting chemists, grocers, tea-dealers, perfumers, &c. The first subscribers are:—C. H. Waterhouse, wholesale druggist; G. E. Macdonald, wholesale druggist; J. R. Widdop, traveller; C. Woodhead, traveller; J. Higgin, traveller; T. Evans, traveller (all of Ashton-under-Lyne); and Joshua James, 9 Chapel Street, Hooley Hill, near Manchester, traveller. The first directors are Charles H. Waterhouse, George E. Macdonald, and John R. Widdop. Qualification, 500*l*. Remuneration, as the company may decide.

New American Companies.—The following new companies have recently been incorporated:—The Anti-Brule Chemical Company, Trenton, N.J.; capital, $1,000,000; objects: to make and sell chemicals and drugs. Berton Delimar (Limited), New York City; capital, $10,000; objects: to make and sell tar-soaps, perfumery, &c. The Russian Depilatory Company, New York City; capital, $25,000; objects: to manufacture and sell drugs and medicines. Dow Chemical Company, Boston; capital, $50 000; objects: to manufacture and sell medical and chemical goods. Jaynes and Chapin Company, Boston; capital, $20,000; objects: to sell drugs and medicines. Holmes Chemical Company, Baltimore; capital $25,000; objects: to manufacture and deal in chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, patents, and proprietaries. Pepsin-Seltzer Drug and Chemical Company, Baltimore; capital, $100,000; objects: to manufacture medicinal preparations.

Verein Chemischer Fabrik, Mannheim. — The net profits of this company for 1898 were 921,414m., against 694,399m. in 1897.

Schweppes (Limited).—The directors have recommended a final dividend of 4½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 7 per cent for the year 1898, placing 4,000*l*. to reserve and carrying forward 2,328*l*.

Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited).—The directors report that after payment of debenture interest there remains a profit-balance on the year's trading of 31,201*l*. They recommend payment of the dividend on the preference shares, and a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares. They carry 10,000*l*. to reserve, making a total of 30,000*l*. on that account.

Homocea (Limited) —At a meeting of the shareholders of this company on March 21 it was agreed that outstanding litigation should be concluded as speedily as possible, and "peace, retrenchment and reform" be adopted all round. The insufficiency of working capital is to be supplied by the issue of debentures to the amount of 10,000*l*. or 12,000*l*. All the old directors resigned with the exception of Dr. Brandeth, with whom negotiations are proceeding, and their places were filled by the appointment of Mr. Gilbert D. Jennings and three other gentlemen.

Brin's Oxygen Company (Limited).—In the Chancery Division on Saturday, before Mr. Justice North, Mr. Vernon Smith, Q.C., applied for the sanction of the Court to a scheme for the reduction of the capital of Brin's Oxygen Company and for other objects. Counsel stated that the company had a capital of 125,000*l*., of which 117,150*l*. was issued and fully paid, and it was proposed to write off a sum of 66,540*l*. as not being represented by available assets. The shares were divided into three classes, A, B, and C, and it was proposed to write 70 per cent. off the A shares, 60 per cent. off the C shares, and nothing off the B shares. The B holders had consented to give up their right to certain arrears of dividends. The scheme had been approved of by those concerned, and his Lordship sanctioned the reduction as asked.

Vimbos (Limited).—Before Mr. Justice Wright, in the Companies Winding-up Court, in the Chancery Division, the petition of Messrs. J. T. Garner & Co. (Limited), for the winding-up of Vimbos (Limited) was mentioned by Mr. Peterson on Wednesday. Mr. Peterson said the petition stood over in order that an agreement might be arrived at for the sale of the assets to Bovril (Limited). The company did not now oppose the winding-up order, but he explained that after a resolution had been passed for voluntary winding-up, but before the confirmatory resolution, a shareholder had commenced an action for the rescission of his contract to take shares to the value of 1,000*l*. If a supervision order only was made he would be able to continue his action, and, if he succeeded, he would get off the register and recover the money he had paid. It might, therefore, be detrimental to the unsecured creditors if a supervision order only was made. Mr. Eve, Q.C., said the company was solvent to the extent of 9 000*l*, over and above its liabilities. Mr. Peterson said that was only an estimate. Mr. Chitty said he appeared for other creditors representing 5,000*l*. to 6,000*l*. They were satisfied that the assets were sufficient, and would be content with a supervision order. In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Peterson said the petition was supported by creditors to the extent of 1,100*l*. or 1,200*l*. Mr. Kirby said he appeared for creditors for 6,000*l*. on uncalled capital, and they had also security on goods deposited to the extent of 3,000*l*. He would be satisfied with a provisional order. His Lordship said he

could not see his way to make a compulsory order on the ground advanced by Mr. Peterson.

United Alkali Company (Limited).—The annual meeting of this company was held in Liverpool on March 17. The report showed a net profit of 189,262*l.*, and the directors proposed a dividend on the preference shares at 7*s.* per share for the six months ending December 31, 1898. Mr. Brock, the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the new United States tariff had reduced their trade with that country to very small proportions. The export of soda-ash from this country to the United States had fallen from 125,698 tons in 1895 to 29,323 tons in 1898. Caustic soda, likewise, had fallen from 33,625 to 11,171 tons. The American manufacturer was not only able to meet American requirements, but had a surplus for export. All over Europe, too, the British product was taxed. German manufacturers were selling electrically-made bleaching-powder in the home market very much below what they paid for it, in order, as they phrased it, to keep us in order. With reasonable duties and fair play the English chemical industry could hold its own, and hold it well; but they could not meet a duty of 11*l.* 13*s* 4*d* per ton on an article which sold at about 30*l.* per ton, which was what the American tariff required them to do. The only way to maintain trade was to have an interest in manufacturing in the protected country. They had acquired a controlling interest in the North American Chemical Company, at Bay City, Michigan. These works, established for the manufacture of chlorate of potash by electrolysis, began operations last November, and promised to prove a very satisfactory investment. Last year the directors had extended their plant for the manufacture of cyanides and fertilisers, which was expected to be in operation this year. Their arrangements with other alkali-manufacturers had steadied prices, which was an important matter to those using their goods. They still had the ubiquitous inventor to deal with, and were almost disposed to vote him a nuisance, though he must have careful attention. But it was surprising how little of value was offered them. Their net profits, after paying debenture interests, were about 15,000*l.* less than last year. The reduction was disappointing, but it was less than might have been expected considering the oppressive tariffs. All they could do was to use increased energy to extend their business in other directions. He considered that the prospects this year were hopeful. The report was adopted.

Lewis & Burrows's Drug-stores (Limited).—The fourth general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on March 17 in Winchester House. There were about sixty shareholders present, including a fair sprinkling of ladies. Mr. J. R. Brough, Chairman of the company, presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to a clause in the report which intimated that no new shops, other than those in hand or in treaty for at the time of the last meeting—in August—had been acquired. The first two of these three new shops were already paying fairly, and the third showed a trifling loss, but was likely to be a profit-earner during the current half-year. On the other hand, the four or five shops opened before these, had not, at December 31, reached a paying stage, though most of them by their increasing sales promised very shortly to be profit-earners. The last half-year, however, was saddled with a charge of over 400*l.* excess of expenses over profit on these shops. The sales for the last eight weeks showed an increase of takings of 2,243*l.* over the same period of last year, which at only 33 per cent. gross profit—which figure they had never fallen to—yielded another 750*l.*, at an extra cost in rents, salaries, &c., of 395*l.*, giving an increase of profits for the eight weeks of 354*l.* This was going on at an increasing rate. The profit for the second half of the year is always much less than for the first half-year. This was due largely to the falling-off in sales at West-end shops during the absence of society from town. Owing to the bot autumn of 1898 this loss of sales was more pronounced than usual, and to that extent the profit of the half-year suffered. A special loss, resulting from theft by a late manager, had also come into the same half-year. The bonus system to managers, inaugurated about two years ago, had been found a useful incentive, and had recently been modified somewhat, as the result of experience gained. With twenty-two shops, they were not holding very much more stock than they held a year or two since with half or two-thirds the number of shops, so that the stock was in a healthier condition than formerly. Henceforth they proposed to terminate the financial year on September 30, as it had been found that December 31 was inconvenient for stock-taking. They would, therefore, have the next annual meeting in November. It was proposed by Mr. Griffiths at the August meeting that the vendors, though now entitled to claim with other shares for dividend, should forego this once more to enable a dividend to be then paid; but at that time the Board judged it advisable to postpone the payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares till the year had been completed. Assuming that Mr. Griffiths's offer still held good, the other vendors were prepared to waive their dividend this time, and the directors would then feel justified in recommending the payment now of a dividend on the ordinary shares, other than vendors', at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for the second half of 1898. Commenting on the balance sheet, the Chairman called attention to the item of 416*l.* carried to depreciation reserve account, in addition to a sum of over 500*l.* similarly set aside in the first half of 1898, and to the item of 157*l.* 10*s.* for preliminary expenses, which was the last of these payments. Depreciation credits had hitherto been used in strengthening the business by the acquisition of new shops and leases; but it was proposed for the future to specially lock up or earmark these reserve sums by the purchase of Consols or other trust shares easily convertible into cash when in course of years leases begin to fall in and new ones have to be acquired. The stock had been taken with extreme caution on cost-book basis, and this had to some extent affected the profits for the past half-year. On the other hand, the movable plant, taken at a careful valuation at present value, had been found to be worth 238*l.* more than previously estimated, but the accountants had advised the Board that this must be added to assets, and not treated as divisible profit.

Mr. W. B. Trick having seconded the motion, a lengthy discussion ensued. Mr. Mitchell expressed surprise that the directors proposed to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares, and thought their object in doing so was to lead their shareholders to think that the position of the company was improving. They had a miserable 224*l.* profit for six months' working—a profit which any one of the large shops ought to show alone. But even this 224*l* had not been earned. If they looked on the right-hand side of the balance-sheet they would see a very extraordinary item under movable plant and utensils—"add surplus on re-valuation of movable plant, 238*l.* 5*s* 3*d*." The Chairman: This was not added to the profit. Mr. Mitchell: Well, I will not pursue that. During the year a profit of 1,721*l.* had been made, but included in this sum was an item of 361*l.*, a profit on the resale of the lease in Piccadilly; that was, of course, exceptional. If this were deducted, the profit on the year's trading was 1,360*l.*, and it requires 1 500*l.* to pay the dividend on the preference shares alone. Even out of the 1,360*l.* profit, 500*l.* had been realised through a change in their managing director. The balance-sheet was worse, in his opinion, than any they had had before, and he had come to the conclusion that either the company was grossly over-capitalised, or it was badly managed.

Mr. Griffiths said he had been asked by several shareholders—about twenty in all—to go back on the Board—(cries of "Name!")—and stop, if possible, the deplorable loss that was going on; but he had no desire to rejoin the Board unless it was the wish of the shareholders present. The result of the past half-year's working was certainly worse than had been previously shown, and he, holding a large interest, was much concerned about this. He was satisfied from his experience of the trade that the business could be worked to pay 10 or even 15 or 20 per cent. The businesses had paid that in the past, and could be made to pay it again. He did not see why he should consent to surrender his share in the dividend. He deeply regretted having sold his interest in these businesses, for by doing so he had lost to the extent of 1,600*l.* a year.

Mr. Tapp wanted to know why the balance-sheet had been altered. They were told nothing except paltry items about the reserve fund; nothing about rents, salaries, or sales, and, in fact, the balance-sheet was nothing more or less than a "cooked" one. Was it done by the direction of the directors, or was it done by the new auditors?

Mr. Want expressed the opinion that it was a great pity Mr. Griffiths was allowed to leave the Board, and thought that as things were at present they had not sufficient confidence in the present Board to allow them to carry on the business for the next nine months. Also that the presentation of the balance-sheet fully twelve weeks after the end of the year showed that things were lax.

Mr. Badman asked what would be the cost of the alteration of the company's title.

The Solicitor said the legal expenses would perhaps be 5*l.*, and the Chairman said the alteration of the facias would not cost much. It was very inconvenient at present to get the full title on small labels.

The Chairman, in the course of his reply, said the directors would not force the proposed dividend on the ordinary shareholders if they did not want it. In recommending it, however, they did so with their eyes open. Their returns and profits were going on at an increasing rate, and they felt perfectly safe in making the recommendation. But if Mr. Griffiths did not consent to forego his dividend he must certainly recommend the meeting to defer the payment of any on the ordinary shares, for it would be obviously unfair to pay it on the shares of one vendor and not on those of the others. Dealing with the comparison made with the profits of the previous year, the Chairman said the profits earned on the first half of 1897 were 1,700*l.*, and in the second half 500*l.* That 500*l.* compared with 224*l.* for the last six months of 1898, but when they took into account the 300*l.* loss owing to the robbery and 448*l.* excess of expenditure on the five shops previously opened, which the corresponding period did not have to bear, it would be seen that the comparison was more favourable to 1898 than at first appeared. Referring to the financial condition of the company, he said the amount of cash sales was always more than sufficient with the cash in the bank to pay everybody on the nail. They never failed to pay regularly and get the best cash discount. He went into the figures quoted by Mr. Mitchell at some length, to show that the prospects were substantially better at present than they were a year ago, and reminded the shareholders that at the August meeting the Board had refused to recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares, although they were pressed to do so, and seemed to have sufficient profit available. Now they felt confident of their ability to pay a small dividend, and he appealed to the shareholders to trust them up to their next annual meeting, by which time he was satisfied the position would have considerably improved. If it did not he would be quite willing to resign his office. Alluding to the stock-taking, he said those not in the trade could scarcely imagine what an enormous amount of work it involved. Not one chemist in fifty took stock in detail. Their staff had to work far into the night to do it, and they had to call in some outside assistance, besides paying something extra to their own servants.

Several shareholders spoke in complimentary terms of the directors after the Chairman's speech, and, in response to an appeal, Mr. Griffiths consented to forego his dividend. Mr. Tapp also explained and withdrew his reference to "cooked" accounts. The report and accounts were then adopted, and the dividends declared. Mr. J. H. Lewis was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Viney, Price and Goodyear were re-appointed auditors.

Amalgamation at Brighton.—In the new company of Robinson, Headland & Co. (Limited), an amalgamation of a novel character has been carried out. A grocery stores, a bootmaker's shop, an indiarubber depôt, and a ladies' tailor's business have been associated with the six chemists' shops run by Headland & Co., and preference shares in the whole are offered to the public. No exact certificates of profits are given, and there is a curious discrepancy between the accountants' statement in the prospectus (that the books show sufficient profits to pay the dividend on the preference shares, and to provide for a considerable increase in the cost of management and a substantial dividend on the ordinary shares), and a statement made by Headland & Co. in a circular issued to their customers, that "You will see from the prospectus that the present net income is sufficient to pay 5½ per cent. interest on the preference shares nearly three times over." We do not find that estimate anywhere on the prospectus.

Companies which may be Dissolved.

The Registrar of Joint-stock Companies has just issued his periodical list of concerns which have failed to comply with the regulations, and have therefore been warned that, "unless cause be shown to the contrary within three months," they will be dissolved by having their names struck off the register. Included among the 360 or so are the following:—

Patent-medicine Vendors' Association (Limited).—Registered November 3, 1892, with a capital of 525*l.*, in 10*s.* 6*d.* shares. Office, 95 Boaler Street, Liverpool. 574 shares have been taken up, and 301*l.* 7*s.* received.

T. Stothert & Co. (Limited).—Registered January 10, 1893, with a capital of 4,000*l.*, in 100*l.* shares, to acquire and carry on the business of a wholesale druggist and drysalter carried on by Robert Clayton at Blackburn. Office, 37 Railway Road, Blackburn. Twenty shares have been taken up, and 2,000*l.* received.

Empire Drug Company (Limited).—Registered September, 1893, with a capital of 1,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares, to carry on the business of dispensing and family chemists. Office, 258A Mare Street, Hackney. Eighty-six shares have been taken up and 211*l.* paid. Hay Marshall, chemist, of 66 Old Hill Street, Upper Clapton, holds 50.

Hardwick's Purine Syndicate (Limited).—Registered July 8, 1894, with a capital of 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, to carry on the business of chemical-manufacturers. Office, 60 Mark Lane, E.C. 800 shares have been taken up, 330 issued as paid, and 470*l.* received. John Hardwick, chemist, of 1 Baring Street, New North Road, N., holds 139 shares.

Edward Aspinall (Limited).—Registered April 16, 1895, with a capital of 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, to acquire and carry on the business of a manufacturer of cosmetics, soap, and proprietary articles, carried on by H. Edward Aspinall at Rathbone Place, London. Office, 43 Rathbone Place, W. 8,007 shares have been taken up, of which H. E. Aspinall holds 8,001.

Napoleon Price & Co. (Limited).—Registered on January 23, 1892, with a capital of 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, to carry on the business of soap boilers and manufacturers, distillers, rectifiers, manufacturing perfumers, &c. Office, 17 Cumming Street, Pentonville, N. 8,180 shares have been taken up, of which 2,530 are considered as paid, and 5,650*l.* has been paid on the others.

J. F. McClune & Company (Limited).—Registered on September 16, 1895, with a capital of 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: to acquire and carry on the business of a chemist, druggist, dentist, and patent-medicine vendor carried on by J. F. McClune at the Medical Hall, Pontypridd. Office, Medical Hall, Taff Street, Pontypridd, Glamorgan. 600 shares have been taken up and paid for in full. John F. McClune holds 500 shares.

Eskells (Limited).—Registered July 20, 1893, with a capital of 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, to acquire and carry on the business of American dental mechanicians carried on by Edward Eskell-Paget and Harry L. Eskell-Paget as "Eskell & Sons." Office, 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C. The business carried on at 446 Strand, W.C., 58 Ludgate Hill, E.C., and 8 Westbourne Grove, W., has been sold to Harry L. Eskell-Paget, and the shareholders have been paid off at par.

London and Suburban Pure Drug Company (Limited).—Registered November 1, 1894, with a capital of 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, to acquire and carry on the business of a chemist, druggist, and patent-medicine vendor carried on at 367 Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, S.E. Office, 47 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 408 shares have been taken up, of which 401 have been considered as paid. G. H. Marston, chemist, of 47 Blackfriars Road, S.E., holds 326 shares.

Bloomsbury Manufacturing Company (Limited).—Registered March 15, 1895, with a capital of 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, to acquire and carry on the business carried on by Donald W. Dickson at 55 Gloucester Street, Bloomsbury, as "The Dickson Concentrated Beef-tea Company" and "The Bloomsbury Manufacturing Company." Office, 55 Gloucester Street, Bloomsbury. The last return shows that 507 shares have been taken up, of which Donald W. Dickson received 500 fully paid.

The Poisons Regulations.

Difficulties and Suggestions.

We now conclude our selection from the ideas sent in in competition and make the awards.

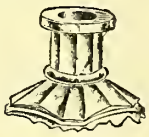
Warning-corks.

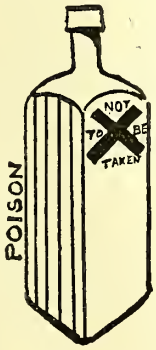
I have adopted a poison-guard or indicator to my patent warning-cork, which consists of a metal tablet fitted into the top of the cork. This tablet has sharp or pointed ends, and is thus identified as dangerous by touch even in the dark. The tablet acts as a lever, and the cork can be turned or twisted out of the bottle however fast it may be. The tablets can be made of tin, brass, zinc (plain or decorated), or of any suitable material. If the points are too sharp this can be regulated.

Pontefract. W. R. Maud.

Mr. Andrew Bowers (Portobello, N.B.) sends two corks which have been made distinctive, the first by putting ground glass on it, as in the figure, the second by insertion of a little band of tin with rough prickly holes. The ground-glass idea he recommends especially for bottles.

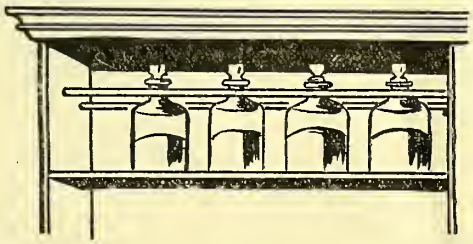
Mr. R. Liddell (Camden Town) suggests that shop-bottles should have stoppers in form of a cross, and in the case of W.M. bottles the cross should be in relief, as figured. Mr. Liddell considers the most distinctive bottle to be a fluted triangular one, like the illustration, for retail purposes, and suitably modified for shop-rounds, and with the patent neck figured above.





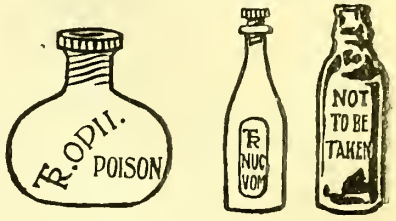
A Caution-shelf.

"B. C." (197/63) sends the annexed drawing of a suggestion for storing poisons to meet the regulations. It consists of a bar of wood fixed between the uprights on each side of shelf, fitting close behind the necks of the bottles. Another bar of wood is fixed, either by a hinge or ring held by a staple to the upright, at the one end, and a lock or hook fitting into an eye, at the other or loose end; this bar fits immediately in front of the neck of the bottles. To remove a bottle it is necessary to unlock or unhook the front bar; this front bar could be so fixed that it could hang down the front of the upright while one is using the bottle. For less poisonous bottles he uses I.R. stopper-holder, such as Woolley's.



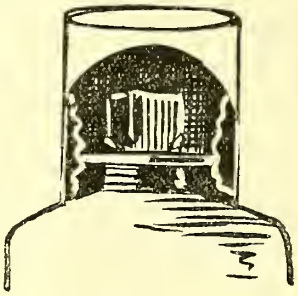
Another Humorist Joins in.

"Anti-Humbug" (200/32) has read the regulations literally and carefully, and he finds that the following sketches show bottles which fully comply with them:—No. 1 flagon, being of peculiar shape, is distinctive from other bottles. No. 2 represents a screw-stoppered stout-bottle, which, placed on shelves in a cupboard, would be apart from as well as distinguishable from the usual stock-bottles, and as such it complies with sub-sections *a*, *b*, and *c*. No. 3 is a mineral-water bottle, and is the "acme of perfection" as complying with Regulation 3, which states that liniments, embrocations, and lotions containing poison are to be sent out in bottles distinguishable by touch from *ordinary medicine-bottles*.



Bottle-cap.

For tr. opii and similar frequently required shop-rounds, Mr. R. Blackie (Bermondsey, S.E.) proposes a metal cap, such as is used for oil-bottles, but the interior is fitted with two springs of corrugated tinplate, which grip the lip of the bottle as in the section. On removing the cap the corrugations cause a sharp rasping sound, quite sufficient to attract attention. Advantages: Can be applied to any bottle, no waste of time in getting at contents, handy, efficient, and cheap.



Clause by Clause.

"In Clause 1," numerous systems might be used; for instance, where poisons are kept in a box it would be well to have the same secured by a small padlock and the lid marked in big letters, "Poison"; or, if in parcels, let the paper used differ altogether in colour from the other, say black or red, and a label, "Poison," in white or black letters.

I append sketches of two different bottles which are well adapted for all requirements of Clause 2, both of which I have seen in use.

The first is a "ribbed round," with space at the bottom for the word "Poison," and the stopper is ribbed or made in some way rough to the touch. The second is a different shape from ordinary shop-rounds, and therefore quite distinct in

itself, bnt the stopper is flat and has attached a small measure. A person handling this could not mistake it, as the stopper could not be handled like others, and the measnre, being a part of the stopper, wonld not get used for other liquids. In both cases I shonld recommend green glass as the colour, and have the label with a red gronnd.

For clause 3 and dispensing I know of nothing better than the "hexagonal blue and green glass bottle," ribbed, a label of red or black ground, and worded as shown :—

CAUTION!! POISON!!

"THE LINIMENT."

TO BE USED FREQUENTLY.

Prepared by

J. BEST, M.P.S. (By Exam.),

Tower St., HALIFAX.

A good idea would be to have a "Nota Bene" paper slip, with ground same as label, stating the above could only be "dispensed by duly qualified men," according to "Pharmacy Act," &c. Cantor. (205/52.)

A Label

made of very thick scarlet paper, with the word "Poison" cut out or embossed on it, should be affixed to the sides and across the front of every bottle. This would be a poison-label, and at the same time wonld answer the same purpose as a corrugated bottle, for the cut-out word wonld render the bottle noticeable to tonch immediately it was taken in the hand.

I believe the idea is a good one, and hope that the label-printers will take it up. The labels could be made in several sizes. The best advertisement we can make of the regulations is to change all odd bottles brought for poisons for proper poison-bottles and give information to customers regarding the new regulations, especially impressing npon them that this has been done by chemists for the public safety.

Frome. G.W. Hodder.

Several Suggestions.

The best poison-bottle is an actinic-green flat poison-bottle, with word "Poison" on bottom of front, and on back, in place of the ordinary rounded fluting, have a diamond pattern similar to the cutting on a diamond-pattern smelling-salts bottle. If the finger-skin is hard it is not easy to feel the fluting, whereas the diamond-pattern is easily felt. The same system could be applied to shop-rounds (sandpaper and labels are apt to fall off in damp weather). Shop-drawers containing poisons are best secured with a small brass catch which turns easily on its screw and falls down over the top of drawer.

Casks are easily secured by a piece of chain, staples, and bolt or padlock.

A system I have had in use for fifteen years, and which I have found to answer admirably, is to tie ronnd the neck of each shop-ronnd containing poison a small bell (an ordinary jingling or sleigh bell). These I have in three different tones, and tie them on to the neck of the shop-round with string, letting them hang down in three different lengths—short length and highest tone represents third-grade poison; medium length and lower tone represents second-grade poison; longest and deepest tone represents first-grade poison. By this method I can pick up in the dark any bottle containing a poison, and can not only at once know I am handling a bottle containing a poison, but can also tell which grade of poison it is.

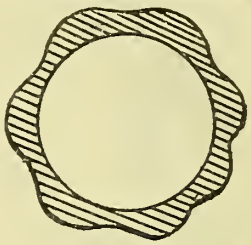
First-grade poisons are morphia, strychnine, pot. cyanide, &c., and are kept in poison-cupboard. Tr. opii I rank as second grade on shop-shelf. Lin. aconiti, &c., if too much in quantity to put in cnpboard, are placed on highest shelf in shop with first-grade bell, and so on. This system answers all purposes, as bottles thns equipped are distingnishable to touch, sight, and hearing.

For large quantities of poisons (cans of weed-killer, &c.) I have a metal label with word "Poison" stamped on. This is tied on neck or handle.

Brentwood. G. R. Guest.

Ribbed Shop-rounds.

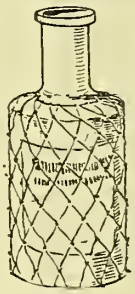
Instead of the nsnal narrow ribs on poison-bottles (and for shop-ronnds, at any rate) the flutings shonld be broader and more rounded to facilitate cleaning. They might run up the bottle either straight or spirally. If thonght desirable, such shop-bottles might be made of transparent colonred glass. A paler shade of "rnby" might be suitable.



Chester. F. W. Downer.

A Net to Make Distinguishable.

This is an idea by Mr. R. W. Brownlow, chemist, Melton Mowbray, who has a friend associated with him in the matter. For shop-ronnds and pots wire netting, as on gasogenes, may be nsed, but the inventors intend to make the nets of cotton in all sizes suitable for bottles from ½ oz. to 1 quart, and so cheap that they can be given away by the chemist.



Other Bottle Ideas.

Like some of my pharmaceutical brethren I have been tnrning my thoughts towards a "poison-bottle," a rough specimen of which I forward for your inspection. My idea is the bottle is snitable to any ordinary shelf. When the bottle is in its place the label (for instance, tr. opii) wonld be facing one, and could not be removed nnless turned ronnd, which, when so moved, would show the label "Laudanum—Poison" or "Tr. Opii—Poison."

T. L. Reeve.

There are two suggestions for storing liqnid poisons. First, a bottle with a tubnlar neck receding into the bottle, so that the contents can only be removed with a pipette. Second, a bottle in all respects like an ordinary bottle, but with the orifice at the bottom.

Manchester. J. Williams.

Four-sided bottles, slanting sides, as drawing. Acids, green-tinted with glass cap; exception, HCN, in 1-oz. round blue. Liniments in blue-tinted. Liquors in amber-tinted. Tinctures in white opaque bottles. Oils, blue-tinted with cap. Chloroform, amber with cap. Extracts, blue with red label. Ointments, blue with red label. Bar of wood, movable, crossing the bottom of bottles. Glass sliding doors, locking each end, on rollers. Word "Poison" embossed on the bottle, on jars red label with name and "Poison." Injections in round blue with cap. Alkaloids in blue bottles. Metallic salts in green bottles. Another suggestion: cover bottles with blue paper. Gargles dispensed in ordinary round-shoulder bottles with white label, red letters. Liniments, ordinary blue fluted, but word "Poison" embossed on top of front side. Lotions, ditto, but green. Poisonous drops in tinted gramme bottles. Inhalations in stoppered round amber, white label, red letters. Red labels for liniments and lotions.

Pickering. HORNSBY.

BANDING THE STOPPER.

For those who do not wish to incur any expense in conforming with the regulations, and who wish to retain shop-rounds in their original positions on the shelves, I have found the simplest plan to adopt is to place over the stopper a piece of ordinary I.R. tubing sufficient to reach about ¼ inch below lip of bottle, and tightly tie round the bottle a piece of fine string so as to get a good grip of tubing. This can be moved to one side when opening the bottle, and afterwards replaced in position.

Crouch End, N. D. ANDERSON.

CAUTION LABELS.

Poisons Regulations, 1899.

—:-:—

THOS. POSTLETHWAITE,
PHARMACIST,
SOUTHSEA,

Hereby gives notice that all Poisonous substances in his Pharmacy are now stored, sold, and dispensed in accordance with above Regulations.

This Preparation can only be supplied in a legally recognised Poison Bottle, and

MUST NOT BE TAKEN INTERNALLY

Mr. Postlethwaite's label is for all liniments containing opium, belladonna, &c., or hair-washes with cantharides, &c.

FROM
T. A. W. SEWELL, Chemist,
409 NORWOOD ROAD, S.E.

CAUTION! As the sale of all Poisonous substances is attended with great risk, it is earnestly requested that this Preparation may be kept away from Children, and not placed where Food &c., is kept.

I have found this very useful for some years in putting on poisonous preparations, such as packets of oxalic acid, white precipitate, &c. Perhaps the idea may be useful to other chemists now there is so much correspondence about the poison regulations. T. A. W. SEWELL.

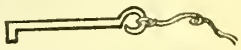
VARIOUS IDEAS.

Get a tin of white enamel, one of red or vermilion, two small pencils (c.h.), and q.s. scouring-sand.

1. Distinctive marks. White ground with red border and letters, above or below name-label, viz.:—

or simply enamel with vermilion all top of stopper.

2. (*a*) Tie stopper to neck with whipcord, which tighter by twisting stopper, or loop whipcord round neck (of bottle, not own), leaving two ends (knotted), with which tie down.



(*b*) Put two strips white enamel down sides of bottle, roll in sand or sprinkle before drying. Dry and repeat.

(*c*) Label as 1. Tie as 2 (*a*). Boxes with sliding lids, which fix with pin attached to cord.

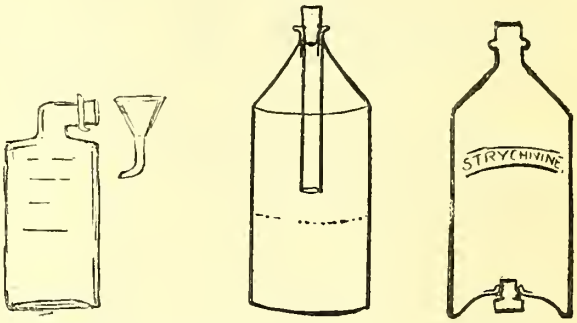
3. Hexagonal (blue) bottles, ribbed on three sides, or other coloured and ribbed bottles. *Note.*—If paper labels used, fix with glue; size and varnish at least ¼ inch beyond label.

4. Frame rules and hang in prominent place.

5. Keep *all drugs* and preparations of similar colour or appearance as far apart as possible, whether on shelf or in cupboard.

Edinburgh. JOSEPH A. CENTER.

OLD IDEAS.



No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

No. 1 is a bottle which was mentioned in the *Daily News*. The gentleman who told our contemporary about it sent a sketch to us. We have seen a bottle of the kind. The funnel is for filling it, but we fancy no chemist would require the funnel. No. 2 is sent in by a competitor who informs us that the bottle is constructed on the principle of the unspillable ink-bottle. In this case a pipette is needed to get at the liquid. In No. 3 the top is "blind," the outlet being at the bottom of the bottle. We know this idea to have been introduced fifty years ago, and on one or two occasions since.

The Awards.

Many good ideas have been communicated in this competition, and some are quite the opposite, but the following, in our opinion, stand out prominently for originality, practicability, and utility:—

1. Messrs. SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY'S poisons' safe-deposit (February 25, page 350).
2. Mr. T. POSTLETHWAITE'S suggestions, especially his poisons department in the shop-fixtures (March 4, page 370).
3. Mr. C. A. MACPHERSON'S instructive ideas, particularly the schedule-shields as a distinctive mark (March 4, page 371).
4. B. C. (Mr. B. CARTWRIGHT, Galashiels), caution-shelf (this issue).
5. Mr. R. BLACKIE'S bottle-cap (this issue).

To each of these we award one guinea, and we divide another guinea (making six guineas, instead of the five promised) between Mr. R. G. Guest (whose system is well explained, and who is practically the only one to deal with drawers) and Mr. R. W. Brownlow, for his net idea. Some clever things in corks have been sent in, and we have printed the best of them, but they do not come in for awards, as the regulations refer to containers only.

"SANITAS"
EMBROCATION
In bottles to retail at
8d., 1/-, and 2/6.
"SANITAS"
AND OTHER
DISINFECTANTS
SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES (Kingzett's Patents)
6d., 9d., and 1/- each.
PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN
(Kingzett's Patent).
MOTH PAPER, BLOCKS AND CRYSTALS,
WEED DESTROYER, &c., &c.

THE SANITAS CO., LIMITED, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON.
AND 636–642 W. 55 STREET, NEW YORK.

TOMLINSON & CO.'S
BUTTER POWDER,
BUTTER COLOUR,
CHEESE RENNET, &c.
ESTABLISHED 1842
Only Address—MINT ST., LINCOLN.
Stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

TYPHOID FEVER.
OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT STATEMENT:
"Wherever the
PASTEUR (Chamberland) FILTER
has been introduced
TYPHOID FEVER
has disappeared."
SOLE LICENSEES AND MAKERS:
J. DEFRIES & SONS, LTD., 146 and 147 HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.C.
West-end Showrooms: 203 VICTORIA ST., S.W.

G. S. MUMFORD
FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	16/ ✠ cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	19/ ✠ cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	14/ ✠ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/ ✠ cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	15/ ✠ cwt.	No. 2 Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	21/ ✠ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ ✠ cwt	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes).	18/ ✠ cwt.
No. 2 Pure FULLER'S EARTH	12/ ✠ cwt.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ ✠ cwt.
Pure LIQUORICE	/10 lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.

✠ CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 200 miles of London (or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail London at above prices.

HOME TRADE ONLY.
MÖLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.
NEW SIZE. NEW PRICES.

	Min. Wholesale Price.	Min. Retail Price.
5-ounce ...	*9/-*	*1/-*
8-ounce ...	*14/-*	*1/6*

OF ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES AND
PETER MÖLLER, 18 High Holborn, W.C.

HUNGARIAN
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
21/- per Case of 50 Bottles.
Full particulars of Analysis, &c., on application to
HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 101 Leadenhall Street. LONDON, E.C.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
FOR
Infants & Invalids.
Send Trade Card and ask for a supply of "FREDDY'S DIARIES"; they will please your Customers.
34 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.

"Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."
If you aim at perfection, use
Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

Editorial Comments.

The Poisons Regulations.

Good service has been done by the symposium on the poisons regulations which closes in this issue. It has helped to demonstrate the fact that the regulations are not a formidable addition to the chemist and druggist's responsibilities, for all that they require of him in regard to storage

is to do one of three things with each scheduled poison—viz., (1) secure the stopper of the bottle, lid of the pot, &c.; or (2) keep it in a container distinguishable by touch; or (3) keep it in a poison-cupboard, the container in any case being labelled with the name of the article and some distinctive mark to indicate that it is poison. The retailing or dispensing regulation merely requires that embrocations, liniments, and lotions containing a scheduled poison shall be sent out in bottles distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine-bottles. A great deal of ingenuity has been spent in devising distinctive corks and stoppers, which the regulations do not touch at all, and which are a comparatively ineffectual protection, as they may be mislaid, while the poison remains in its container; they are useful adjuncts, however.

The chief problem to many in the trade is how to carry out the regulations at a minimum cost. The enforcement of the regulations has served to show that a goodly proportion of the trade had not previously conformed with them, for bottle-manufacturers and sundries houses are exceptionally busy in filling orders for distinctive bottles, &c., and the wealth of ingenuity exercised in devising caps, new bottles, and lock-up arrangements also indicates a spirit of insecurity previously undreamt of. We regret to note a tendency to carry out the regulations "on the cheap," which is probably induced by the idea that the law requires retailers to obtain new and distinctive shop-rounds. This is desirable, but not imperative. Where it is not possible to the retailer he is, in most cases, one whose business is not of that brisk nature to prevent the first or security method of storage being adopted; for instance, the stopper may be secured by an elastic strap, such as the "Boval" guard, or the substitute for it suggested by one competitor in this issue, while a leather cap or a metal one also meets the regulation. Several ingenious modifications of the shelving have been brought forward, notably Messrs. Southall's and one by Mr. Cartwright, consisting of a lath fixed to the shelf from end to end, so that the bottle cannot be removed in the ordinary fashion. An excellent stopper-guard comes to us too late for inclusion in the competition; it consists of a metal clip-band, with the word "Poison" embossed upon it, which goes round the neck of the bottle, and to this is attached a metal stirrup, which rises over the stopper, preventing its removal until the little finger moves the stirrup to one side. This and similar arrangements can be purchased at a few shillings a dozen, so that by an expenditure of five shillings the retailer can make ordinary shop-rounds meet the regulations. This is all that is required by the law; but the careful retailer will still endeavour to increase security by arranging his stock sensibly. We know no better system for quick business than putting shop-rounds for poisonous liquids amongst the powder-bottles. The idea of putting tinctures and other alcoholic preparations on the highest shelf is bad, because they rapidly undergo deterioration there. It is good to put preparations of allied potency together—*e.g.*, tr. opii, liq. morphiæ, and tr. chlorof. et morph. co. by themselves in a group of powder-bottles; lin. aconiti, lin. belladonnæ, and lin. opii far removed from them in another section of powders; and so on. Exceedingly toxic preparations such as lin. aconiti may also be enclosed in tins painted black and labelled like the bottles; such tins are used in some pharmacies for all poisons kept in shop-rounds, especially where a definite system of stock arrangement is followed. The main thing to bear in mind is that only frequently-required poisons should be kept in shop-rounds; all others should be stored according to the B or C systems of the regulations.

The B, or distinctive-bottle, system is the one which must ultimately be general for store-room stock, as wholesale houses have commenced to send out poisons in recognised poison-bottles. Fanciful shapes in bottles are to be deprecated, distinctive touch being the sole requirement of the regulation, and for that there is nothing to beat the ribbed bottle. Nothing has yet been done, as far as we have observed, regarding poisonous extracts and other preparations usually kept in pots. It is true that the liability to error with them is much less than with liquids, but the regulations apply equally to these solids. On the Continent pots are used whose lids are shaped like a Maltese cross, but these do not meet the security regulation. Pots with bayonet-catch lids, such as are used for dispensing, meet the requirement; so would an elastic band fixed to go over the lid. Wholesalers might send out all pots of poisons enclosed in tins.

The poison-cupboard prevents few difficulties; it is the all-embracing regulation, and the most dangerous, because it is apt to become the resting-place of new remedies and other rarely-required articles. We distinctly disapprove of one cupboard for all poisons. Only the most potent articles, or those least used, should be kept there. The Evans cupboard appears to us an excellent device for several articles which are frequently required and are too potent to put amongst shop-rounds. Amongst these are syr. Eastoni, liq. arsenicalis, liq. epispasticus, liq. hydrarg. perchlor., liq. strychninæ, tr. aconiti, tr. nucis vomicæ, lin. opii, and other toxic liniments. A pharmaceutical councillor (Mr. C. B. Allen) stated last week that "pharmacists who have a poison-cupboard in actual use must also affix the distinctive mark to indicate that the bottles contain poison, as the enclosure without this mark does not fully comply with the regulations." This may be read as meaning that the cupboard must be marked, which is erroneous; it is the thing containing the poison which must bear a distinctive mark—in other words, the container, and a cupboard or other enclosure holding various containers of poison cannot be so regarded, although a bin or drawer of oxalic acid would be.

Apart from ordinary stock, which the retailer dispenses or sells in measured or weighed quantities, some attention may be given to packed goods containing scheduled poisons. We do not happen to know any of these which, for purposes of storage, require special treatment by chemists. Collis Browne's chlorodyne is "secured" as Regulation 2A demands; so are weed-killers and other potent articles. Mr. C. B. Allen holds that Regulation 1 gives the retailer "authority to affix a distinctive mark" to such poisons. This is in a sense true, and Mr. Macpherson's S.P. label will serve the purpose; but our reading of the regulations is that "keeping" was intended to refer to stock and shop bottles, &c., which might be mistaken for each other. There is scarcely a poisonous proprietary article which is not *per se* distinctly marked; they should in all cases be labelled "Poison" on the wrapper—as well as on the container—by the manufacturers, and it will then suffice for the retailer to keep such articles by themselves in a cupboard or locker. If he is ever in doubt as to how he should keep any poison he should refer to the sheet of regulations printed in our issue of March 11, and bear in mind that he can never be too careful.

Regulation 3, which requires embrocations, liniments, and lotions containing poisons to be dispensed or sold only in poison-bottles labelled "Not to be taken internally" (*i.e.*, "for external use only"), might be passed without comment were it not for the fact that there is a somewhat general impression that the tying-over and capping regulation also applies in this case. When it originally suggested poison regulations, the Privy Council was not at all concerned about

how the public keeps its poisons; it is only the chemist and druggist—the man in whom liability to mistake has by education and training been reduced to a minimum—who is bound down to the regulations for careful storage. Nevertheless, every retailer should supplement the regulations by giving the purchaser of poisonous liniments, &c., a warning that they should be kept apart from other medicines or substances likely to be mistaken for them. A label to this effect is good; but the verbal warning is frequently more effective, and neither should be omitted. We agree with Mr. C. B. Allen that Regulation 3 is inconsistent, and "should be amended," not "speedily," as he suggests, for the Pharmaceutical Council cannot obtain sufficient evidence of insufficiency until the regulations have been working at least a year, and extension of Regulation 3 will require most deliberate consideration. At present it is a generalisation intended to prevent external remedies being taken internally, and if this be narrowed down to individual poisons we may land into either dangerous uniformity or a multiplicity of containers which will hamper trade. The Pharmaceutical Society has done very well in the matter so far, and has, we trust, by its action merited the approbation of the Privy Council. If so, the scheduling of the carbolic arch-poison should be immediate, for the Privy Council's habit is to act on the advice of representative bodies charged by the State with specific matters, and poisons are what Parliament have referred to the Pharmaceutical Council.

Lewis & Burrows's Profits.

As we made some strictures last week on the report and accounts just then issued by the directors of Lewis & Burrows's Drug Stores (Limited), it is only fair that we should give equal prominence to the reply made at the meeting to criticisms corresponding exactly with our own which were offered by some of the shareholders. Some of the language used was strong, and for a time the tide of opinion seemed to run very high against the Board. But the Chairman's candour and skill met every comment, and in the end triumphed completely. "A profit of 224*l.* for the half-year on twenty-two shops!" exclaimed one shareholder; "why, each shop ought to yield that if properly managed. To pay a dividend out of such a result was monstrous." "The profit shown, poor as it is, for the whole year, has not been earned in trade," said another. "A sum of 361*l.* was made out of the sale of the Piccadilly lease, and a good part of the balance of profit is the result of exceptional savings." "Why were no details given showing the working expenses? Why is the report so late? Surely a month after stock-taking should be sufficient! How much will it cost to change the name of the company as you propose?" To these and other queries Mr. Brough replied:—"We made a profit of 1,500*l.* in the first half of 1898, and it is true we only made 224*l.* in the second half. But it has always been the case that the first half of the year is much more profitable than the second, and last year the warm weather lasting till late, kept West-end customers away from London longer than usual. In addition, several exceptional expenses fell on that half-year." And he went on to demonstrate that the condition of affairs was much more healthy than the balance-sheet made it appear, and that, barring exceptional circumstances, there was still reason to hope for a big dividend in the future. The meeting glowed with the rosy hues which the Chairman's eloquence spread over it; the bitterest critic moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Brough; the obstructing vendor gracefully abandoned his opposition to the proposed dividend; the vehement gentleman who had declared that the accounts were "cooked" said he only meant they wanted a little explaining; and all ended happily. It still remains the fact, however, as the directors of Lewis & Burrows well know, that nothing is much more certain to happen every year than exceptional circumstances of one kind or another.

Match-making.

We referred last week to the Blue-book which has been published on the use of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. The inquiry, which must have cost the country a large sum, shows to what pains the State may go in order to protect the health of workers in dangerous industries. There have been recorded during the past six years only 37 fatal cases of necrosis directly due to phosphorus-poisoning. This is not a very grievous record, but such fatalities can be prevented, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department was well advised in instituting the inquiry now reported on, especially as the results point to the immediate necessity of more stringent regulation of match-factories.

Professor Thorpe in his report gives a short history of the discovery, manufacture and properties of phosphorus, proceeding to show that the "fume" produced in match-making consists chiefly of about 70 per cent. of phosphoric oxide and 3 to 9 per cent. of phosphorous oxide, the balance being phosphorus-vapour. This "fume" he finds to have a distinct solvent action upon teeth, and as it exists in the air of the dipping and boxing rooms of match-factories, while the hands of the operatives are always more or less impregnated with phosphorus and its oxides, direct injury to health is traceable to it. In the United Kingdom there are 25 match-factories, which give employment to 4,311 workers. In London there are 2,256 of the workers, in the rest of England and Wales 1,557, in Scotland 261, and in Ireland 237. Of the total, 3,298 are females. Professor Thorpe finds that the total amount of ordinary phosphorus used in Great Britain and Ireland in the manufacture of matches does not exceed 60 tons annually, and of red phosphorus not more than 3½ tons is used throughout the kingdom, and of this nearly three-fourths is used by one firm. Bryant & May (Limited), R. Bell & Co. (Limited), and the Diamond Match Company employ 2,900 hands, so that the bulk of the trade is with them. Professor Thorpe goes very critically into the whole of the operations involved in the manufacture of matches, and his conclusions are distinctly adverse to the older established firms. The Diamond Match Company, Liverpool, was recently formed to work several mechanical patents of American origin, and this company does by machinery all the more dangerous parts of match-making, which in other works are done by hand. It is, therefore, not astonishing to find that Professor Thorpe gives this company a magnificent testimonial regarding the conduct of its factory. This is what he says:—

> With the exception of the Diamond Match Company's machine, and of the dipping-tables of Bryant & May, who have recently placed them in connection with fans, and have provided a simple but effective means of causing a current of air to sweep over the paste as spread upon the table, there is really no adequate method for removing the fumes from the immediate proximity of the dipper in any one of the works in the United Kingdom. But even at Bryant & May's there is as yet no sufficient method of protecting the dipper and his assistant from the fumes evolved from the "batch" of composition placed close to the dipping-table.

In the manufacture of matches wood-splints double the length of the matches are used, and both ends are dipped. The first "dip" is paraffin, stearin, or Japan wax, which were introduced for this purpose by Letchford in 1861 to replace

sulphur. The second dip is the phosphorus composition, which is made by melting glue in water heated by steam, and adding the phosphorus to it little by little. As the phosphorus melts it is thoroughly incorporated with the glue, with which it forms a thick white emulsion, giving off more or less "fume." The colouring-matter is then added, and afterwards the mixture of potassium-chlorate, whiting, powdered glass, &c., previously intimately mixed in a mill with sufficient water to make the whole thoroughly wet. The entire paste is then once more thoroughly mixed. The pasty mass is poured—a ladleful or so at a time—on to an iron slab heated by steam or hot-water jacket, and is spread out to a layer of uniform depth by means of a gauge. The workman dips the ends of the splints on one side of the "frame" into the mass, which is then taken to the drying-room, where the composition gradually sets, when the second ends are dipped in the same way. When these are dried girls cut the splints through the middle and box them. This is the process employed in all British factories except the Diamond Company's, where machinery does everything up to the boxing of the finished matches. In spite of all precautions and ventilation it follows that the workers live during the day in an atmosphere containing phosphorus and its oxides. The only effectual remedy for this would be the suppression of hand-labour, as far as possible, and that would mean the practical suppression of the industry as now carried on in this country. This is too extreme a remedy, and none of the reporters goes so far as to recommend it. Professor Thorpe thinks, however, that the environment of the workers and prophylactic measures might be much improved. He finds that the sanitary arrangements in most factories are not what they should be. The Diamond Match Company is held up as a pattern to all other manufactories, as it urges its employés to thoroughly cleanse their mouth and teeth after meals, using a brush and a tooth-powder (composed of Castille soap and borax) every morning and evening. The company gives employés tooth brushes and powder free, and adequate lavatory arrangements are also provided. It has often been urged that safety-matches only should be permitted, but Professor Thorpe doubts if that could be carried out, as there appears to be a distinct demand for matches that will strike anywhere. In this connection we notice that the *Times* of Tuesday reports a solution of this problem, a correspondent having submitted a sample of matches made with amorphous phosphorus which light anywhere. There is much in the Blue-book of interest to chemists. It is amply illustrated, and gives a full description of the process of manufacture as pursued both in this country and abroad. Professor Oliver deals fully with the medical aspects of the matter, and shows that 50 per cent. of the female operatives are anæmic, 28 per cent. suffer from bronchitis, dyspepsia is a common complaint, and some suffer from albuminuria. He makes specific recommendations for structural alterations in the factories in order to insure more thorough ventilation, for better lavatory arrangements, provision of gargles, overalls, medical and dental inspection, and preparation of the phosphorus composition in closed vessels. Dr. Cunningham's report on the dental aspects of the matter is ambitious and lengthy, and, we fancy, is somewhat too professional to put before Parliamentarians; but dentists cannot get elsewhere a cheaper or more thorough treatise on necrosis; and the report, as a whole, is an admirable technical and physiological exposition of the industry.

"Guaranteed" Oil of Lemon.

Since the discovery that citral is the principal odorous constituent of oil of lemon, some essential-oil analysts have insisted that the article should be judged by the percentage of this body present in it, and practically the whole of the so-called "guaranteed" oil of lemon now offered is judged upon this basis. It has frequently been pointed out in this journal, and is now generally admitted by analysts, that a definite percentage of citral is in itself no guarantee at all, because, in the first place, it is not the sole odorous constituent. In the second place, citral is obtainable from oil of lemongrass in very much larger proportion than from oil of lemon, and is now actually produced on a manufacturing scale at a price representing but a fraction of the cost of pure oil of lemon. As a consequence, it is becoming the practice of a section of the essential-oil trade to add sufficient of the citral from this source to poor or mixed oil of lemon in order to bring it up to the supposed standard—namely, 7 to 7 3 per cent. In the third place, enormous quantities of citrene are now sold for exportation to Italy for use by manufacturers of oil of lemon. Citrene is the worthless by-product obtained in making terpeneless oil of lemon, and is rejected by the manufacturers of this and other concentrated lemon oils because it has neither odour nor flavour worth notice. Within the past month we know of several tons of this citrene having been sold for exportation to lemon-oil manufacturers, and we do not doubt that the whole of it, *plus* a quotum of citral and a dash of true oil of lemon, will come back to us as guaranteed oil of lemon. These facts are not a revelation by any means; it is well known to dealers that sophistication is going on, and nothing but a change of the basis of guarantee is likely to stop it. A good basis would be a conjunction of three tests. First, opticity of the original sample compared with that of the first 10 per cent. of the distillate. This has been shown by two well-known observers, who wrote in this journal, to be the most reliable of all methods. The second test should be the specific gravity, and the third may be the citral content. It is, of course, impossible to get an agreement regarding the standard of this character without the co-operation of the leading essential-oil analysts, and we would suggest that they express their views on the matter through this journal, and eventually have a conference with dealers in essential oils, so that common ground of agreement in regard to analytical certificates may be arrived at. Oils are being sold under "certificates" or "analyses" which mean so little as to be absolutely misleading, and better in such circumstances to have no certificate at all, and to rely upon taste and smell, which are never deceived by oils composed of lemongrass-citral, citrene, and a dash of the real thing.

A COLD WEEK.

This has been a week of low temperature; the first snow of the season (so far as London is concerned), and the lowest measured temperature on record—253° C. The latter has been observed by Professor Dewar only. We learn that since the meeting of the Chemical Society last week he has taken the boiling-point of liquid hydrogen by means of a hydrogen thermometer (*i.e.*, a thermometer filled with hydrogen under reduced pressure), and finds that it is 20° absolute, equal to 253° below zero Centigrade. The temperature recorded by the rhodium-platinum resistance thermometer was 27° absolute.

TWO NEW "SQUARE" BOOKS.

Professor J. Reynolds Green, of the School of Pharmacy, has written a book on "The Soluble Ferments and Fermentation," which will be published soon by Messrs. C. J. Clay & Sons in their biological series, edited by Mr. A. E. Shipley. We learn that the book treats the subject more broadly than has been usual, and contains an excellent discussion of the

relation of the soluble ferments or enzymes to the general problems of fermentation. Professor Green also enters into the special peculiarities of soluble ferments, and the resemblances and differences between them and the so-called organised ferments or microbes. Messrs. J. & A. Churchill have also in the press a book on materia medica by Professor H. G. Greenish. This work, we understand, is likely to make a new record in English works on this subject, as it will not only be amply illustrated, but will deal with the kinds of drugs which actually exist in commerce, at the same time retaining the best characteristics of a students' text-book. In some respects it will resemble the "Pharmacographia" in character, but the arrangement will differ from it, and the historical notes will be brief.

METRIC PRESCRIPTIONS.

Sir Frederick Bramwell has reopened in the *Times* a discussion on the comparative merits of the metric system of weights and measures, and the beautiful jumble with which we are familiar. He is an inveterate opponent of the proposal to render the French system compulsory in this country, and declares that calculations would be hindered and not accelerated if this were done. He gets a curious supporter in Professor W. H. Corfield, who is particularly alarmed lest decimals should be introduced into medical prescriptions. "I cannot regard without dismay," writes the Professor, "the possibility of decimals being introduced into medical prescriptions, but of course this would never be done whatever the system of notation." Professor Corfield can hardly be unaware that modern prescriptions all over the Continent are written with the weights and measures in decimals—that is, according to the metric system. He also must know, we should think, that the latest British Pharmacopœia has been compiled with the two systems side by side with the express object of familiarising prescribers in this country with the system, and with the hope that they may sooner or later adopt it for their prescriptions. We should be interested to know from chemists whether any British or Irish physicians have yet begun to use the metric system in their prescriptions.

SCHEDULING CARBOLIC ACID.

We last week urged the Pharmaceutical Council to press with insistence for the addition of carbolic acid to the schedule of poisons, and we said it could easily secure the support of medical men. The following, from last week's *British Medical Journal*, supports this view:—

The lamentable mistake which caused the death of Dr. A. K. H. Boyd is a further proof of the necessity for including carbolic acid in the poison schedule, as the supply of the article would then be subject to the regulations and require observance of other precautions besides the mere "poison" label, which is not actually necessary in the sale of carbolic acid under existing conditions. The adoption of regulations as to the keeping, dispensing, and selling of poisons can only be partially effectual in preventing accidents so long as carbolic acid and many other dangerous or deadly drugs remain unscheduled as poisons. We trust, therefore, that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, which is empowered to take the initiative in this matter for the protection of the public, will not fail to discharge that important duty, and press its recommendations upon the Privy Council for approval, in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

Let the Privy Council give their reason for refusing to take the course submitted to them. They can give no logical excuse whatever. Let them hatch their new Bill if they like, and then let us have a fair fight in the open. There is scarcely the shadow of a doubt that in a well-conducted campaign we should be sure of victory.

JOHN BRIGHT ON ADULTERATION.

The late John Bright has often been quoted as having declared in one of his speeches that "adulteration is merely a form of competition." According to Dr. Malet, the Medical Officer of Health for Wolverhampton, in a paper which we find referred to in the *British Food Journal*, Mr. Bright never made that foolish remark, nor used any expression which might fairly be condensed into such a phrase. It is true that in 1872 he opposed the then suggested legislation in regard to adulteration, and Dr. Malet extract from the speech he then made the following passage from which the oft-quoted declaration is said to have been derived:—

"My own impression with regard to this adulteration is that it arises from the very great, and perhaps inevitable, competition in business; and that to a great extent it is promoted by the ignorance of customers. As the ignorance of customers generally is diminishing, we may hope that before long the adulteration of food may also diminish. The noble lord appears to ask that something more extensive and stringent should be done by Parliament. The fact is, it is vain to attempt by the power of Parliament to penetrate into and to track out evils such as those on which the noble lord has dwelt at such length. It is quite impossible that you should have the oversight of the shops of the country by inspectors, and that you should have persons going into shops to buy sugar, pickles, and Cayenne pepper to get them analysed, and then raise complaints against shopkeepers and bring them before the magistrates. If men in their private businesses were to be tracked by Government officers and inspectors every hour of the day, life would not be worth having; and I recommend them to move to another country, where they would not be subject to such annoyance."

It should make all of us a little modest in our prophecies when we note how easily the system of inspectors going into shops to buy sugar, pickles, and Cayenne pepper for analysis, which Mr. Bright declared to be quite impossible, has worked.

B.P. STANDARD IN CANADA.

Canadian Government analysts have turned their attention to tincture of opium and citrate of quinine and iron with the object of seeing how these drugs conform to the Pharmacopœia standards. Fifteen samples of tincture of opium were examined, and out of that number five were below the B.P. morphine limit, but only one to a serious extent. Judging from the extractive in two cases, the analyst thinks that moist opium was used in place of the dry powder—which shows that the analyst is not "up" in the new B.P. One sample contained the average amount of solids, but had evidently been made from a low-grade opium. Two samples are returned as a little too strong, which the analysts say is as serious as being under strength, and if much over the limit ought to be considered an adulteration. The seven samples of citrate of iron and quinine came out—two of them very deficient in quinine, the others practically all of the B.P. standard. These two preparations were probably of the B.P. 1885, but it happens that there is practically no difference in the requirements of the old and new Pharmacopœia. The report serves a useful purpose in putting chemists on their guard against laxness in the preparation of galenicals and chemicals of the Pharmacopœia, and, by pointing out the cause of the errors, shows what pitfalls to avoid.

THE DOCTOR'S UNQUALIFIED DISPENSER.

The Executive Committee of the General Medical Council, who were recently called upon to consider communications from the Privy Council in reference to the employment of unqualified persons as dispensers to medical men, could not do otherwise than "recommend the subject to the consideration of the General Medical Council." They would have been well advised if their resolution had ended there. The reply on the whole subject, which they thought fit to address to the Privy Council, was not distinguished either by wisdom or by consideration for the public safety. They fear, they say, that occasional accidents may arise from the employment, by qualified medical men, of careless or in

competent dispensers. One such case was the occasion of the communication referred to. What ground the committee may have for their opinion that such cases are very rare we do not know, and we do not see that they can have any better means than we have of forming a judgment. If they have any reason for the assertion they should state it, for this is the essence of the complaint. It is the one alarming consideration that in 90 per cent. of the fatal cases, if there are any, the medical practitioner has the opportunity of keeping them quiet. The public are getting to realise this, and it is ridiculous to say that "the best protection is afforded to the public by the responsibility of the practitioner for the acts of the servants whom he employs." The practitioner's responsibility is not of much value when the fatal mistake has been made. The comparative improbability of his unqualified assistant's blunder being discovered reduces still further the value of his responsibility. When once this is fully understood by the public, qualification of the dispenser will be insisted on, and we hope, when the subject comes before the General Medical Council, it will be dealt with with the courage and candour which should be applied to it.

COMMISSION TO MEDICAL MEN.

The *Medical Times* is not at all in doubt as to the truth of the statements made to the London Chamber of Commerce regarding the payment of commissions to doctors. "A Peripatetic Correspondent" of our contemporary, who is a weekly contributor, and seems to write with editorial authority, refers to the statement by a chemist that 25 to 50 per cent. was paid to physicians on their prescriptions, and remarks:—

> I freely believe this, as numerous patients of my own have informed me that consulting physicians on handing them a prescription have instructed them to go only to a particular chemist for the medicines, and the prices charged have been so much above the ordinary prices that they would permit of at least 50 per cent. commission, and then leave a handsome profit for the chemist. In some cases I have known the prescriptions written in such a manner that only the chemist to whom the patients were sent could decipher the characters used on the prescriptions. Doctors do not employ secret signs on prescriptions and prescribe formulæ known only to their own chemist, unless they gain some advantage thereby. The report states also that an optician, jeweller, and silversmith of fifty years' business-experience stated that "it is an open secret that hospitals received commissions from makers of surgical instruments," and he gave as an instance "a man of scientific eminence in Scotland received a very large commission for recommending a certain make of microscopes." I believe I know the optician who is responsible for the above statements, and I am confident that he would not make the statement unless he could prove it to the satisfaction of any impartial persons. This exposure will not have the smallest effect in checking the practice. The only thing likely to put a stop to such fraudulent practices would be for the General Medical Council to pass a resolution declaring it to be infamous professional conduct to receive secret commissions from tradespeople.

From the chemist's point of view the head and front of the offence is that doctors send prescriptions to particular chemists, and it is frequently assumed that that is done because a commission is paid. This, in the majority of cases, is erroneous, and it is to be noted that members and fellows of the Royal College of Physicians are prohibited from receiving gain by the dispensing of prescriptions, and we have no doubt that the College would be very much obliged to anyone who would inform them of infractions of the rule. As to general practitioners, there is also no question that a resolution from headquarters would diminish the evil; but no resolution can prevent a medical man giving patients the benefit of his opinion regarding dispensers, and chemists who have medical friends would object to any resolution of the kind.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Although at the time of writing the weather scarcely suggests outdoor photography, it is now the time of year when amateurs begin to overhaul their apparatus and prepare for the exercise of their art in the bright days which should be in store for them. In the winter they have secreted vigour, and chemists feel the spurt now in as great a degree as in the holiday months. It is time to lay in fresh stocks of plates and papers, and to decide on what new apparatus and preparations shall be leading-lines in the coming season.

A few years ago, when we advocated the taking up of the photographic supplies side-line, we were often reminded that amateur photography was but a fad which would soon die out. These pessimistic views have not been realised, and to-day it is apparent that amateur photography is no mere plaything of a season, but a hobby, which has come to stay, and every year attracts a fresh number of recruits. We have spoken to several chemists of late who do business in photo-goods, and the results of our conversation have convinced us that it is a side-line which yields a good return for the outlay involved, and in no case did we find regret that this branch had been added to the chemists' business. Most chemists get a demand for some photograhic chemicals, and those who have not gone into the business in earnest should at least cultivate the supply of photographic developers and solutions. For this purpose the outlay on labels is very trifling, and past numbers of The Chemist and Druggist have indicated what are most in demand. The stock, to start with, should include at least three developers, pyro-soda, quinol, and metol, an intensifying solution, and a mountant. The best intensifier is the mercuric-chloride one, and the Pharmacy Act by confining the sale of this to the registered chemists gives them a distinct advantage over other traders. It will be necessary also to keep a stock of hyposulphite of soda (this is best kept weighed up in pound parcels), chloride of gold, sulphite of soda, sulphocyanide of ammonia, in addition to the ingredients required for making up the solutions just mentioned. When the chemist has been at pains to cultivate this trade he will soon find the necessity for keeping the most popular dry-plates and printing-papers also. The stock of these need not be large, as they can be procured from most proprietary-medicine houses and photographic dealers in a very short time. Often plates and paper, printing frames and dishes, and apparatus follow, till gradually a good slice of the pharmacy is occupied with the photographic and general scientific stock. It has become wise by this time to fit up a dark-room for customers' use, and if this is done and made known in a business-like manner it cannot fail to advertise the nature of the business the chemist is cultivating. More could be accomplished than is already done in undertaking developing and printing for customers. Many amateurs become so fascinated with the pastime, that they are encouraged by hand-cameras to expose more plates than they have time to develop themselves. In the case of printing from negatives many persons engaged in business have not a large amount of daylight at their disposal, and are glad to have the work done for them if they can get it done at a reasonable rate.

A fire destroyed Cobb's Traders' Warehouse, West Randolph Street, Chicago, on February 14. Several firms connected with the drug-trade had goods in it, amongst them the Wells & Richardson Company, who the day before put in it three carloads of Paine's celery compound, diamond dyes, butter-colours, lactated food, and other preparations. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company's loss was $20,000; Henry K. Wampole & Co., of Philadelphia, had pharmaceutical preparations valued at $2,000; the Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills lost $3 000 worth of crude and pressed drugs; Herf & Frerichs' Chemical Company $2 500 worth of bromides and iodides; and the Emerson Drug Company lost $1 000 worth of bromo-seltzer.

The Winter Session.

Chemical Society.

The meeting held at Burlington House on Thursday, March 16, was rather poorly attended. Professor James Dewar, F.R.S., occupied the chair, and after the preliminary business he presented to the Society, as a slight reminder of his presidency, the only daguerrotype of

JOHN DALTON

which exists. This daguerrotype formerly belonged to Mr. Dancer, a Manchester philosophical instrument-maker, who made apparatus for Joule. It is the one from which the well-known engraving by Mr. C. H. Jeens was made. The engraving is one of the "Nature" series of portraits of scientific worthies published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., but it differs in facing the right instead of the left as in the original. The latter also shows Dalton with spectacles on. The old man was rarely seen without these heavy horn-rimmed spectacles. Professor Dewar also presented the Society, on behalf of Mr. S. W. Woolley, with another interesting Dalton relic, consisting of a visiting-card used by him when the British Association met for the first time in Manchester in 1842. The visiting-card has a florid lace-like border, similar to those on old-fashioned valentines, and on the top is an embossed head. Written on this card in Dalton's own hand was his name, "John Dalton, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.," and the date. Along with this card was presented a sheet of the symbols used by Dalton to represent the elements. Hydrogen, for example, was given as a circle; oxygen, as a circle with a dot in the centre; azote, a circle with a line down the centre, and so on. This sheet was used to illustrate a paper by Dalton read at the Association meeting. We may add that when the British Association met in Manchester in 1842, it was intended that Dalton should have been the President of the year, but the feeble state of his health prevented this, and Lord Francis Egerton was elected President. In his address Lord Egerton made a very feeling reference to Dalton. It is questionable if the Association has ever met under exactly similar conditions to those experienced in 1842. Although Dalton was not President, universal feeling was that he was the man peculiarly honoured. The card was apparently sent by Dalton to the most distinguished scientific visitors, as he was then far too feeble to undertake social duties. The caligraphy indicates a tremulous hand.

Professor TILDEN, on behalf of the members of the Society, thanked Professor Dewar for these gifts. He said that it was exceedingly interesting to have in the Society's possession the only sun-picture of the famous old chemist. It gave one a peculiar thrill to feel that such a link connected them with the beginnings of the atomic theory. The autographs were also of great interest.

PAPERS.

Dr. M. O. FOSTER was first called upon, his communication being upon the optical rotation of alkyl derivatives of bornylamine. It was hoped to substantiate Crum Brown's theory that optical rotation increases with increased mass of a molecule due to substitution by CH_3, C_2H_5, C_3H_7, and so on, but, as Frankland and Macgregor have already shown, this is true only for methyl and ethyl, and Dr. Foster found that multiplication of the substituents may reduce or reverse the rotation.

Dr. WYNNE (Hon. Secretary) read a brief note by Professor Ladenburg in reply to a recent criticism by Professor Stanley Kipping and Mr. Pope on his theory in regard to racemic compounds. Professor Ladenburg now gave a different version to his theory, and the method of proving it—viz., to characterise an inactive substance, determine its solubility with and without the addition of one or other of its optically active components at the same temperature and with the same solvent. If the solubilities are different, the substance is a racemic compound; if the same, it is an enantiomorphous mixture. Mr. POPE said this only made matters worse, and the Professor seemed not to be accurate in his experiments.

It was now scarcely nine o'clock, and the programme of the evening was complete (a third paper being taken as read). The PRESIDENT stated that he did not care to adjourn the meeting before nine, and if they would bear with him for ten minutes he would have something to say if Professor Armstrong would take the chair. This was done, whereupon Professor Dewar said that he wanted to tell them generally about some experiments that he had been able to make with

LIQUID HYDROGEN.

He would have to give a full account of the experiments to the Royal Society shortly, as they followed up some work previously reported to that Society. He reminded the members that there is great difficulty in getting a sufficient amount of liquid hydrogen for physical experiments, because it is almost impossible to exclude air from the apparatus, and when it gets into the pipes the air freezes and becomes so hard as to block up the orifice. It is only after standing over night that the air melts. A few days ago he was fortunate enough to get about ¼ litre of liquid hydrogen —(cheers)—and he thought it was a good opportunity to obtain some physical constants. Previously he had shown that with a platinum thermometer he could not determine absolutely the boiling-point of liquid hydrogen, because of an anomaly in the electrical-resistance of the platinum. With his old thermometer he had found the boiling-point to be −238° C., and a new one also gave that figure. He explained why this is probably incorrect, the reason being that pure metals become perfect conductors of electricity before the temperature reaches absolute zero, so that observations with the electrical-resistance thermometer at very low temperatures must be fallacious. On the other hand, alloys do not show the anomaly presented by pure metals, therefore he had a thermometer made with rhodium and platinum, containing 10 per cent. of rhodium, and this gave −246° C. as the boiling-point of hydrogen, or 27° absolute. As this figure agrees well with the theoretical number he thought it might be taken as correct, but he proposed to make another determination with an air thermometer containing hydrogen under diminished pressure.

This extempore communication by the President gave the members obvious pleasure, and Professor ARMSTRONG voiced the sentiments of the meeting when he said that Professor Dewar had most appropriately ended his period of office, he had remained cool to the last. (Laughter.) Research at low temperatures implied a great deal more than anyone not directly acquainted with it could imagine. The ability, patience and courage necessary were tremendous. Professor Armstrong them vacated the chair, and Professor Dewar closed the meeting by reminding the members that the annual meeting would be held on March 29.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

EVENING MEETING.

At Dublin, on March 13, the usual fortnightly meeting was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, the President (Mr. Robert J. Downes) in the chair. After the HON. SECRETARY (Mr. H. O'Connor, M.P.S.I.) had read the minutes of the last meeting,

Dr. WALSH referred to the examination in chemistry and to the supply of pharmaceutical chemists in country districts. There was a diversity of opinion as to the severity of the test in chemistry. One person held that the prescribed course was inadequate, and another took an exactly opposite view. Personally he believed that a thorough knowledge of chemistry was essential to a pharmacist, and went on to speak of the advisability of starting a post-graduate course for chemists. He thought a six months' course in practical and organic chemistry could be ensured if even two dozen persons entered for, say, three nights a week. He referred to the teaching of chemistry in the technical schools at Kevin Street, and thought the instruction given at classes connected with the Pharmaceutical Society would be more advantageous generally.

The PRESIDENT said he understood that the Kevin Street classes were governed by result-fees, and that organic and inorganic chemistry was taught in separate classes.

Dr. WALSH said if the young men in pharmacy could be got to take a solid interest in a post-graduate course it would

be a step in the right direction. The Assistants' Association, he understood, favoured the project.

The President gave his views on the matter at some length. He was distinctly in favour of a post-graduate course, and would be prepared to go still further in the matter, but the time had not yet come for a fuller declaration of his ideas in that direction. They would want a laboratory for practical work, but in any case a student could easily rig up one for himself. When he (the speaker) qualified he had his own laboratory, but having no incentive to after-work he did not follow up his chemical studies beyond a certain stage.

Some other observations on the subject having been made, the remainder of the evening was devoted to a discussion on the commercial aspects of pharmacy and the safe-keeping of poisonous drugs. The scheduling of carbolic acid was referred to by Dr. Walsh, who made mention of the reply on the subject given in the House of Commons.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At the meeting held at the rooms in Newman Street, W., last week, Mr. Gamble (President), in the chair, a paper on

The Commercial Study of Drugs

was read by Mr. J. H. Heap. It was a plea for thorough revision of written materia medica in the light of the commercial supplies of to-day, especially departure from traditional and text-book statements which have been collected in museums and libraries, instead of in the drug-market. He remarked that whilst modern inquirers would not dream of conducting fresh investigations into drugs without the aid of recent scientific knowledge, they, as a rule, either do not trouble at all about commercial conditions, or they assume that these have not been altered. Flückiger and Hanbury regretted that the sections in their book on the production and commerce of drugs were of unequal value, but they earnestly tried to give the most trustworthy information of this nature that was possible. Since their day the means of obtaining this information have been greatly extended, yet writers of text-books, instead of taking advantage of this, have been content to repeat the statements, and perpetuate the inequalities of "Pharmacographia." We are carefully told of the botanical and histological characters and chemical constitution of drugs, and such a humble thing as rhubarb may on these lines be described in a way that would fog a buyer, and never tell him a bit of the characteristics of the three classes of Chinese rhubarb which come into the market. Trade designations of drugs are essential bits of information which should be included in text-books.

Mr. Heap proceeded to show that it is equally requisite that traditional incorrect information should be eliminated from text-books. He instanced the case of Indian gums. In Dr. George Watts's "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India" it is said that most of the so-called East Indian gum arabic is not Indian gum at all, but is imported from Red Sea ports into Bombay to be re-exported to other countries. Much the same statement had been made in "Pharmacographia"; but the authors give the figures of the imports of gum into Bombay from the Red Sea ports, Aden, and the African coast for the latest year available, and the exports of the same article for the same period, by which they show how very much more Bombay imported than it exported for that year. This does not prove their statement, but it is a piece of evidence in that direction. When later writers make the same statement they ought to have obtained similar evidence; but some of them go on repeating what "Pharmacographia" says, although fresh light was thrown upon the whole subject by Mr. J. G. Trebble, while investigating the origin of the Indian gums found in the Bombay market. The author pointed out how serious misstatements as to origin are to investigators, saying that there is no doubt that the botanical origins of drugs have long been obscured through imperfect commercial information as to their sources. He instanced Curaçao aloes, sarsaparilla, cardamoms and benzoin, as articles of which there are numerous commercial varieties which are familiar to Mincing Lane buyers, but are practically unknown to those outside that circle. Turning to consideration of the commercial study of drugs as an aid to utilising their commercial possibilities, the author showed that there is money in introducing new kinds of drugs.

If, years ago, pharmacists had noticed the properties of one variety of Indian gum, and its price [Ghatti is here apparently referred to], they might have utilised it with material profit in many common non-pharmacopœial preparations. Kino furnishes another case. When African kino was again tapped for the London market a year or two ago; 14*s.* per lb., or thereabouts, was asked for it. It excited a little notice at first, but this soon abated, and it has hung lately. But certain exporters have not ceased to keep their eye on it, and the inevitable decline in its price has enabled these exporters to fill some customers' requirements for kino with an article at 3*s.* per lb. which has cost them 1*s.* 6*d.*

In the regular demand for old drugs to be applied to old uses the same commercial study is necessary; yet there is neglect even here. In regard to rhubarb, for instance, we may say with confidence that there must have been hundreds of occasions on which men have paid the price of the best variety of rhubarb for the root of second value. So also with sarsaparilla. It would not be hard to find more than one man in the Mincing Lane district who makes a good income through the neglect of others in acquainting themselves with commercial varieties. Men pay for drugs 10 per cent. more to intermediate sellers than the price at which they could buy first hand in smaller quantities. In many cases even the conscientious pharmacist is content with buying from a house of repute and taking care his parcels have the word "Opt" or "Elect" written on them after the name of the article they contain.

Mr. Heap then showed a number of lantern-slides, commencing with the London Docks, the drug-warehouses, and Commercial Salerooms, and going on to Marseilles, Alexandria, Suez, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Java, the Nilgiris, and Central America

At the conclusion of the paper, the President remarked that the subject of it was new to the Association.

Mr. Fothergill remarked upon the difficulty of obtaining commercial knowledge from text-books, which, in his opinion, were too exclusively scientific.

Mr. Hymans thought that the prices asked by brokers for drugs were very often based more upon their appearance than their actual pharmaceutical value.

Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Chemists' Association.

A special meeting of members was held on the evening of March 15, when the following resolution was passed:—

That this meeting desires to express the fullest confidence in the conduct of Mr. C. J. Park as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, and pledges itself to render all possible assistance in promoting his return at the forthcoming election.

The discussion on "Suggestions for a New Pharmacy Act" was continued from last meeting, and the following resolutions were agreed to:—

That the term "medicines" should be more clearly defined and made to include the preparation and dispensing of such drugs only as are intended to be used in medical treatment, and not to cover ordinary drugs intended for general household uses.

That the clause in the present Pharmacy Act known as the widows' clause should be withdrawn, and one substituted fixing a definite time of twelve months during which the business of a deceased chemist might be carried on by his widow or executors, but that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should have the power to extend the period to an additional term not exceeding six months, if special circumstances should in their opinion warrant it.

That wherever the word "person" is used in the Pharmacy Act the words "or persons" should be added, and that the proprietor or proprietors of every retail drug-business should be qualified by examination under the Pharmacy Act.

The meeting, having discussed Sir John Lubbock's Shops Early Closing Bill, whilst of opinion that some amendments are required to enable the objects of the proposed measure being carried out without inconvenience to the public and injustice to traders, is in full accord with the principles of the Bill and desires to give it hearty support, and requests the President to sign on its behalf the petitions in favour thereof.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill, brought into the House of Commons by the President of the Board of Agriculture,

was also discussed, and a resolution in favour of the appointment of the Board of Reference recommended by the Select Committee was passed. The meeting also considered "that where the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation, the seller shall not be considered to have committed an offence under the Act. That whenever a prosecution is carried out, and the reserved portion of the article in dispute has been examined by the chemists of Somerset House, or other official referee, and declared to be pure, and the defendant therefore not guilty of an offence under the Acts, all expenses incurred by him in the inquiry shall be ordered by the court before whom the case is tried to be paid by the prosecutor."

Festivities.

A "Clinical" Dinner.

The employés and friends of Mr. J. J. Hicks, 8, 9 and 10 Hatton Garden, E.C., were on Saturday last entertained by the firm to a dinner at Stone's Restaurant, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Tunnel C.C. Smoker.

The members and friends of this club (in connection with the firm of D. & W. Gibbs, City Soap-works) held a very successful smoking-concert at the George Tavern, Tower Hill, E.C., on March 18, Mr. J. W. Perry presiding. The following artistes, under the direction of Mr. A. Fern, contributed to the success of the evening:—Messrs. Townsend (piano), Kenneth Wynne, C. T. Dodsworth, Laurence Harewood, G. Roberts, G. Renn, A. Barker, J. Cook, A. Fern, and Professor Cook (ventriloquist). Votes of thanks were accorded the Chairman and Mr. Fern for their services.

Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society.

The final smoking-concert of the session was held on March 16 at the Kardomah Café. About seventy were present to listen to the excellent programme provided by the Council. Mr. R. C. Cowley advocated the claims of the Benevolent Fund, and a collection was taken on behalf of that institution, realising 2*l*. The feature of the evening was the Pharmaceutical Quartette—Messrs. C. Davies, E. S. Smith, Nicholson, and Cooke—who sang together the nursery-rhyme, "Tinct. Cinchona," by A. Pill:—

> Six ingredients, you must know,
> Make the tinct. cinchona co.—
> Cinchona, spirit, orange-peel,
> Serpentary, saffron, cochineal.

—with variations, catches, and time-beating extraordinary by the Secretary, armed with a pestle and wearing a solemn visage.

The President Dines at Stoke.

The annual dinner of the North Staffordshire Chemists' and Druggists' Association was held at the Copeland Arms, Stoke-on-Trent, on March 16. The company included Messrs. Walter Hills (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), W. G. Cross (Shrewsbury), and Rymer Young (of Warrington). After the usual loyal toasts the Chairman, Alderman J. Averill (of Stafford), proposed "Success to the Pharmaceutical Society," and said they owed a deep debt of gratitude to the founders of the Society for obtaining the Charter by which they were enabled to establish a system of education for the better qualification of the chemist and druggist. That system of education had from time to time been greatly improved, and students now had advantages in education far greater than those existing years ago.

Mr. Walter Hills responded in a lengthy speech, at the outset of which he expressed regret that unanimity did not exist amongst the members of the Society with regard to local representation on the Council. He detailed the numerous advantages to be obtained through membership of the Society, and commented on the Pharmacy Act, 1898. That Act was an absolute necessity. Many of them regretted that the Act of 1868 did not require the qualification of pharmaceutical chemist being acquired as the statutory qualification for all persons who called themselves chemists and druggists or who dealt in or dispensed poisons. As a matter of fact, something like 87 per cent. of those who obtained the statutory qualification were satisfied with that qualification, or did not see their way to go on to the higher qualification. The Act of last year enabled these persons to become members of the Society. He, as the monthpiece of the Society, some few weeks ago addressed a letter to some 10,000 chemists and druggists not connected with the Society. He was glad to say that a large number had responded favourably, and up to Wednesday night very nearly 1,500 had either been elected this year or had applied for membership. Still, he was not altogether satisfied; he hoped there would be twice that number within the next two months. Mr. Hills then read some of the replies he had received in answer to his letter, giving reasons why the writers did not join the Society. Alluding to the suggestions for a new Bill, now under the consideration of the Lord Chancellor, he said it had been a source of sorrow to him and others that the Pharmacy Act of 1868 was in many respects only a poisons Act. It was a Bill to protect titles, to a certain extent, and it was also for the protection of the public as regarded the sale of poisons. But in their business as chemists and druggists, they knew there was no line of demarcation between poisons and non-poisons, and therefore he thought the dispensing of all medicines should be in the hands of qualified persons, whether such medicines contained scheduled poisons or not. With regard to medical men dispensing medicines, he did not think the medical men did always personally dispense their own medicines, but left it in the hands of assistants; and he thought that when the dispensing was not done by their own hands, or under their direct supervision, they should see that it was not done for them by unqualified persons. But they, as chemists and druggists, ought to see that their own record was clean in this respect. Except in the case of simple ailments, he held it was the duty of every chemist and druggist to send all cases received by him to a medical man, although he agreed that it was very hard for a chemist and druggist who found it difficult to make both ends meet to send a customer away to a more qualified man and then to see nothing of the prescription.

Mr. Cross also responded, and commented on the unfavourable, and what he called unfair, criticism which was from time to time being made of the Society's doings. They had, amongst other things, been accused of "looking for guineas." He wished to totally refute that statement. It was not guineas particularly that the Society wanted but members, as it was no use for a handful of men to approach an assembly which represented the whole of the nation unless they had a large constituency at their back. The Society was now well established, and now was the time for them to rectify any errors they had made in the past and pursue a thoroughly democratic policy.

"The Medical Profession" was toasted on the proposition of Mr. Croydon. Dr. Hatton, in responding, said he agreed with the correspondent who declined to join the Society until some steps were taken to prevent unqualified men dispensing medicines. He also was quite in sympathy with another who thought chemists and druggists, who had to pass examinations to be recognised as qualified, should be exempt from serving on juries.

The toast of "The Association" was given by Mr. Young, who also spoke of the criticisms of the Society's action. It was impossible to please everybody. It was often charged against them that they followed their leaders like sheep—that, in point of fact, they were not capable of even doing a little tiny bleat of their own account. But if one ventured, as he had done, to say a few words on his own account outside the Council and took great care to assure the public that the suggestions he made were not his own but the outcome of the Council, they were described as "the irresponsible utterances of two or three minor members of the Council in the country districts."

Mr. Jones (Secretary) briefly responded.

"The Visitors" were toasted on the proposition of Mr. T. C. Cornwell, and the Mayor of Stoke, responded.

L. A. Rose & Co. (Limited) are registering their label as a trade-mark at the Cape, covering lime-juice and cordials of all kinds. The registration to take effect on and after March 30.

Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

Tabloid Developers.

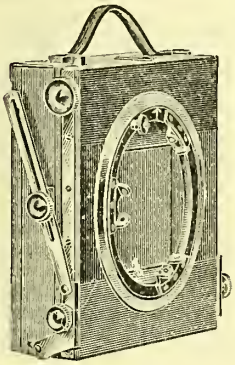
Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have added another developing-tabloid to their already long list, the latest being "Tabloid Pyro-soda Developer," representing the Ilford formula. Two of the "pyro tabloids" in an ounce of water make solution No. 1; two of the "soda-compound tabloids" in a like quantity forming No. 2 solution. The 1*s.* cases contain enough tabloids to make developer for forty quarter-plates. There is likely to be a good demand for them as they are mentioned on the label of the Ilford plates as an alternative to the regular developing-solution, and from trials I have made with them I find they answer splendidly.

"Practical Points"

is the title of a new pamphlet which Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. are bringing out. From an advance copy I find it is a concise *résumé* of the practical points concerning "tabloid" photographic chemicals. The greater part is devoted to actual working directions of the numerous developers and toning-baths which are now to be obtained in tabloid form. There are in addition some interesting notes concerning the new formate toning-bath, and the use of ammonium persulphate as a density-corrector. Chemists can obtain a copy of the booklet by applying for it.

At Houghton's,

88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., I found that rapid progress is being made in the rebuilding of the premises. Part of the premises are as yet incomplete, but the rebuilt portion, in which the firm are now housed, is very roomy and comfortable, and gives more space than they had before for filling orders. Mr. Chas. Houghton told me that there is every sign of a good photographic season, and that dealers are ordering earlier than usual. This was, perhaps, a hint to me to give my season-order, so I had a look round, and ended by ordering several new things. The "Sanderson Popular" camera-set is new. It has the "Sanderson" front, which gives a greater range to the lens than other cameras. The camera has an extension of 20 inches (in the half-plate size), and is fitted with a RR lens and Thornton-Pickard time and instantaneous shutter. The set, with stand, sells at 5*l* 5*s.* The "Victo" set, which was new last year, has been improved by the addition of a turntable top to the tripod, the price, however, remaining as before—3*l.* 10*s.* for the half-plate set. The "Holborn" guinea hand-camera now takes a dozen plates instead of half-a-dozen as formerly. The plunger method of changing used with this camera has now quite established its reliability.



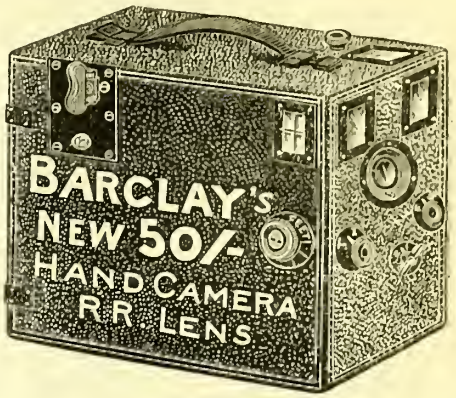
Persulphate of Ammonia.

A year ago I mentioned the uses to which this salt had been put in photography; further uses are now being found for it. If an over-exposed carbon-print be soaked for a time in a weak sulphuric-acid solution to which 5 per cent. of ammonium persulphate has been added, it is possible to get a passable print on subsequent development with warm water. Mr. Marriage has been experimenting with the salt to see if it had any value as a reducer for lantern-slides. He finds a marked reduction of contrast and modification of colours after soaking in a 5-per-cent. solution, with apparently no detriment to detail. Messrs. Griffin & Sons (Limited), 20 to 26 Sardinia Street, W.C., are offering a brand of ammonium persulphate, which I find readily soluble. The salt sells at 4*d.* or 6*d.* an ounce. I sell it put up in 1-oz. and 4-oz. wide-mouth bottles, which sell for 6*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.*

Barclay's 50*s.* Hand-camera,

which has been a leading line for the last few seasons, is again improved. It has now a RR lens, and a very smooth-working time and instantaneous shutter. The threading of the sheaths on the holder has given way to a simpler method—a point which will be appreciated by anyone who has had to perform that operation in the dark-room.

As the 70*s.* ½-plate camera-outfit is likely to be in demand



this year, Barclay's have not been behindhand in producing a set to sell at that price. Their set is good value for the money, and includes a time and instantaneous RR lens and turntable baseboard. Mr. Barclay states that chemists are increasing their photographic trade, and that orders for plates and papers are getting more frequent than orders for popular proprietary pills. In proof of the stock the firm keep to meet the demand, I was shown the paper-stock room, where, in a large room, the walls of which are covered with pigeon-holes, all sizes and kinds of photographic papers are stored.

Gravura

is the latest variety of printing-paper added to this store-room. It is a slow-printing paper used for artificial-light printing and enlarging. Mounts are stored in a similar manner to papers, and, being arranged systematically, all kinds can be readily found for filling orders.

The Victor Fixing-salt

is a preparation introduced by Messrs. Fuerst Brothers, 17 Philpot Lane, E.C., as a new form of hypo. When dissolved in water, which it does very readily, it forms an acid fixing-bath, the advantages of which I have pointed out in this column on previous occasions. Anhydrous hyposulphite of soda is used in the preparation of the Victor salt, consequently it is only half the bulk of the crystallised salt. For use it is dissolved in the proportion of 2 oz. to 25 oz. of water. The bath has also a slightly hardening effect on the gelatine. It is put up in ¼-lb. tins and in packets containing ½ lb. and 1 lb.

Adurol

is the latest of the new developers. It is said to be obtained from hydroquinone, over which many advantages are claimed for it. The following are the instructions sent out with adurol by Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann, the agents for it:—

Concentrated Solution.

	Oz.
Potassium carbonate	2½
Sodium sulphite	1¼
Distilled water	7

Dissolve and add:—

Adurol	¼ oz.

and when solution has taken place, filter.

For use this solution is diluted with 5 or 7 parts of water. In the case of over-exposure, a few drops of a 10-per-cent. solution of bromide of potassium will be needed as a restrainer.

Dark-rooms.

Rugby.—J. T. Fleet, 24 Sheep Street.
Sandown, I.W.—Timothy White Company.

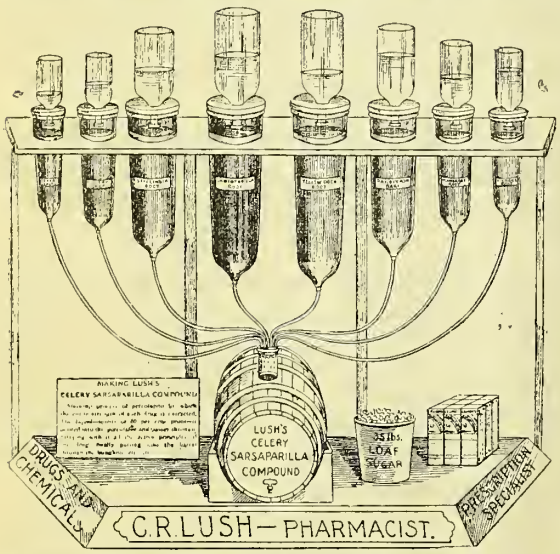
Advertising Ideas.

Charles's Advertising-mirror.

Mr. F. Charles, an advertisement-agent, of 36 Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, is showing at his offices a patent advertising-mirror, which may find its way into popularity. An ordinary mirror, framed in any style to suit its surroundings, forms the front of the shallow box within which the advertisement to be displayed is fixed. The advertisement may be words, or a picture, or both combined, and in any or all colours. The box is also fitted with electric lamps and a clockwork arrangement which switches on or off the light at any intervals which may be decided on; so that, while one is looking at what seems to be a perfectly innocent mirror, its surface is suddenly irradiated with the announcement of someone's soap, or pills, or whisky, or, it may be, the portrait of an actress or a prince. The design is flashed through the mirror, and may be used either with electric light or with gas. A mirror 28 inches by 18 inches, fitted completely, costs ten guineas.

"Sarsaparilla" Manufacture.

The subjoined sketch illustrates a window-display showing the manufacture of "Sarsaparilla" as described by Mr. W. A. Dawson in the *American Druggist*. The drugs, consisting of sarsaparilla, stillingia, yellow dock, mandrake and liquorice-roots, prickly-ash bark, senna-leaves, and celery seeds, all in No. 40 powder, were packed in glass percolators of various sizes, and macerated for a week in a back room. A 1-inch board was fitted in the back part of the window about 5 feet from the floor. This board was placed on wooden supports equidistant from each other, and was also fixed at



the sides by cleats. Holes were cut in this shelf into which each of the eight percolators were fitted. The receptacle used was a Holland gin-barrel placed on a cradle, all the wooden appurtenances being painted over with a thin coat of shellac to make them look new. In the bunghole of the barrel was placed a small percolator, the top of this percolator being fitted with a flat cork through which passed eight glass-tube. The percolators in the rack were attached to the glass-tubes by means of long indiarubber tubes. The menstruum was contained in gallon bottles which were inverted over the percolator.

French Advertising.

The "*réclame*," an advertisement inserted as an article in French newspapers, is a favourite method of publicity. A provincial pharmacien thus adopts it:—He informs the readers that his *officine* was founded by a military pharmacist of Napoleon's armies, who re-entered civil life after the battle of Waterloo. This favourably-placed and well-arranged establishment, he continues, contains not only the "vulgar carboys," but everything connected with hygienic alimentations, antiseptic perfumery, orthopædics, and optics of a quality superior and a larger choice than can be found in the ordinary shops of small towns. The "vast verandah" behind the pharmacy contains a special analytical laboratory, where food, medical, and bacteriological analyses are carried out; nor is a photographic operating-room forgotten. Then comes the pharmaceutical laboratory, with its furnace and gas-engines, where half-a-dozen specialities (cod-liver oil, balms, ointments, pills, &c.), duly named and described in the article, are manufactured. Finally, we are reminded that our friend has passed three years as assistant in a superior school of pharmacy, and has written original papers on tablets, chocolate-pastilles, the utilisation of honey, the therapeutics and materia medica of the sixteenth century, and other interesting subjects.

The proprietors of the "Rhum St. James," in a booklet addressed to the medical profession, state that several thousands of doctors in France are among their customers, and not only prescribe it, but also take it themselves. "In England, where anti-alcoholic crusades are common, and where physicians combat the use of spirits without truce or mercy," it is suggested that this rhum is somewhat of an exception. Some of the testimonials quoted from English doctors are curiously given. One doctor is described as "of the Royal College of Professors," London; another as an "ex-surgeon at the Central," London; another as "member of the Royal Faculty of Medicine," London; and another as a "member of the Indian Council," London. But the gem testimonial is quoted from a doctor at Pontardulais, who says:—"I have tested the Rhum St. James in comparison with certain brandies, gins, and whiskies of the best marks by macerating in each 2 drachms of fresh liver in 4 drachms of the respective spirits. The results have decided me to adopt the Rhum St. James's in all cases where an alcoholic stimulant is required."

A new form of advertising now adopted in some French provincial towns is by means of a shield or escutcheon on the lamp-posts, a little below the lamp. In a recent journey (writes our French correspondent) I noticed at Nantes that Nestlé had adopted this system largely for his milk food. The Swiss makers naturally advertise largely in France; one sees Maggi's concentrated-soup announcements everywhere. Liebig's have got up a neat little metal affair like a public-house signboard, with a gilded bullock above, which is very conspicuous just now in many big provincial towns. The "Sparklets" people have posters everywhere, and I saw samples of their invention in pharmacies at Bayonne and other towns. They have, likewise, a very conspicuous illuminated sign on the Grand Boulevards at Paris. A comic French showcard now much in evidence is that of "Phenol Bobœuf" (for disinfecting). It is in many pharmacy windows and represents a winged gentleman in spectacles (presumably the pharmacien-inventor) who swoops down on and puts to flight a host of insanitary and dangerous pests.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

Anyone who objects to the registration of a trade-mark must address the Comptroller-General, Patent Office, Chancery Lane, W.C., within a month of the date of publication.

(*From the "Trade Marks Journal," March* 15, 1899.)

"Kremisine"; for a substance to be added to beer during the process of brewing. By W. Bailey & Sons, Wolverhampton, manufacturing chemists. 216,893.

Picture of English terrier; for substances and preparations for feeding dogs, game, birds, poultry, and other animals. By Spratt's Patent (Limited), Bermondsey Street, S.E., manufacturers. 219,480.

"Sirdar"; for aërated and mineral waters. By the Sirdar Mineral-water Company, Liverpool, mineral-water manufacturers. 219,892.

"Dido"; for dentifrices. By S. Wolff, 82 Milton Street, E.C., manufacturing chemist. 220,002.

"Junis"; for a hair-wash. By the Barclay Company, St. Bride Street, E.C., patent-medicine proprietor. 220,578.

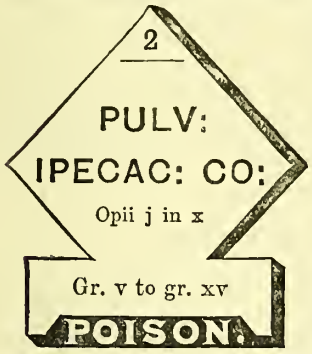
Trade Notes.

MESSRS. WRIGHT & HOLDSWORTH are about to introduce a sixpenny size of their well-known Naldire's prize-medal dog-soap.

THE *Morning Advertiser* informs lovers of Apollinaris water that it is now sold in "splits" at all the bars and buffets of Spiers & Pond.

FLUORESCEIN, or resorcin-phthalein anhydride, was recommended eight years ago for diagnosing corneal lesions. It has been slow in catching on, but Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. tell us that oculists are now using it freely, and they have prepared tabloids of the dye each of which contains $\frac{1}{2000}$ gr. They are very tiny tabloids, a roll of 80 of them going into an inch space, but they do the work all right—viz., colour corneal ulcers or denuded epithelium green and healthy parts yellow. The colour persists for an hour or two.

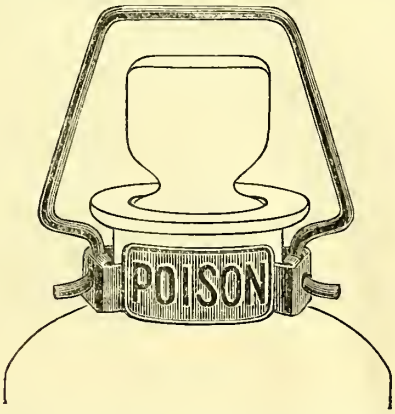
POISON-LABELS.—Mr H. Silverlock, 92 Blackfriars Road, S.E., has issued a ninth edition of his "Poison-labels for Stock-bottles." The labels are printed on orange paper, varnished, and in addition to the name of the article and the word "Poison," each label has either the figure 1 or 2 placed at the top corner, to indicate which part of the poison-schedule it is included under. Two sheets of blanks are included in the book, which costs 3*s.* 6*d.*



MR. LIONEL LAURANCE commences an evening class on April 11 for candidates who are entering for the last modified examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company.

MESSRS. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C., send us a proof of the Poisons Regulations with the poisons schedule arranged in a somewhat similar manner to the sheet which was included in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a fortnight ago, but in their case the regulations and schedule are printed on cardboard, so that it can be hung up. They have also printed an order-form for their ribbed shop-rounds, which gives the names of medicines which may be kept in this manner.

WE refer on page 493 to a new poison-bottle stopper-guard, which is made by Mr. G. F. H. Bartlett, 38 Battersea



Park Road, S.W., and is supplied by wholesale houses. The engraving shows the guard. It is strongly made of brass.

PHENALGIN.—Mr. E. J. Reid, 11 Basinghall Street, E.C., agent in this country for the Etna Chemical Company, New York, sends us a sample of phenalgin, manufactured by that company. It is an amido-benzene derivative, and occurs as a white powder with the odour and taste of ammonia. It is administered in 5 to 10 gr. doses, and has antimalarial, antipyretic, and antineuralgic properties. The remedy appears to enjoy a good reputation in the United States, and in this country it is steadily making headway. Chemists can obtain the remedy as a powder in 1 oz. bottles, also in compressed tablets each containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of phenalgin. Mr. Reid will supply any chemist with literature respecting phenalgin, and with a physician's sample.

BERAUDINE PEAT-WOOL.—Messrs. Brion, Paté, Burke & Co., 6 Wool Exchange, Basinghall Street, E.C., are the manufacturers of a number of articles from peat, which ought to be useful additions to the chemists' stock, as medical men now appreciate the remarkable absorptive properties of peat-moss. The wool is simply vegetable *débris* obtained from the peat-moss of France, and purified so that nothing remains except the vegetable fibre perfectly free from dust. In the compressed state this fibre is used for veterinary and surgical purposes, as well as in the manufacture of several fabrics. It is only the coarsest kind of fibres that are used for veterinary-purposes; the finest are reserved for human use. We are told that no fewer than sixty distinct kinds of vascular tissue are represented in the wool. Amongst the articles manufactured are the following: surgical pads, consisting of a layer of beraudine enclosed in gauze. These pads are 6 inches square, and a hermetically-sealed package containing a dozen of them measures about 5 inches high, but, when released, each pad swells up to nearly 2 inches in thickness. The pad absorbs many times its weight of moisture, or about double its volume. From this fact it can be judged that the pads are of great value in surgery. There are also made from beraudine towel-lines (for ladies' use), accouchement-sheets, babies' cot-blankets, and closet-covers, which are not only comfortable but antiseptic. A similar composition, felted, and going by the name of Tiger felt, is used for making chest-protectors, &c.; $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. composition is known as pantanelle, and tweeds containing up to 50 per cent. of the peat-wool are also produced, which are a third warmer than the wool itself because of the highly non-conducting properties of the peat. The firm use the dusty fibre, obtained in purifying the peat, as the basis of disinfecting-powder, which presents the absorptive properties of the basis while diffusing a very pleasant odour wherever it is employed. Medicated surgical dressings are prepared from beraudine by Mr. John Milne; a list of these can be obtained from Messrs. Brion, Paté, Burke & Co.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 *Cannon Street, London, E.C.*

Bell, J. *Notes on Surgery for Nurses.* 5th ed. $7\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{7}{8}$. Pp 194. 2*s.* 6*d.* (Oliver.)

Brown, A. M. *Elements of Alkaloidal Ætiology: Intro. to Study of Auto-Intoxication in Disease.* $7\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$. Pp. 94. 2*s.* 6*d.* net. (Kimpton.)

Chemical Manufacturers' Directory of England, Wales, and Scotland, with some of the Firms in Ireland. 8vo. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$. Pp. 120. Bds., 2*s.* 6*d.* (Simpkin.)

Davenport, C. B. *Experimental Morphology.* Part II.: Effect of Chemical and Physical Agents upon Growth. 8vo. 9*s.* net. (Macmillan.)

Halliburton, W. D. *Kirke's Handbook of Physiology.* 15th ed. Pp. xix–872. 650 Illust. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. 14*s.* (Murray.)

Heyne, P. *Practical Dictionary of Electrical Engineering and Chemistry, in German, English, and Spanish.* $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 209. 5*s.* (Grevel.)

Hoff, J. H. Van't. *Lectures on Theoretical and Physical Chemistry.* Translated by Dr. R. A. Lehfeldt. Part I.: Chemical Dynamics. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 254. 12*s.* net. (E. Arnold.)

Hueppe, F. *The Principles of Bacteriology.* Translated rom German by Dr. E. O. Jordan. Cr. 8vo. 9*s.* (Paul.)

Pearman, T. H., Moor, C. G. *Analysis of Food and Drugs.* Part II.: Chemical and Biological Analysis of Water. 8vo. 5*s.* net (Baillière.)

Personalities.

THE Chemical Club is, on Monday, to entertain to dinner Mr. C. E. Groves, F.R.S., retiring editor of the *Journal of the Chemical Society*.

MR. J. W. BODGER, chemist, Cowgate, Peterborough, has been re-elected Hon. Secretary of the Peterborough Natural History and Archæological Society.

ALDERMAN BOWER, J.P., the chemist-Mayor of Macclesfield, has recovered from his long and serious illness sufficiently to be able to go abroad to recuperate his health.

MR. ANDREW GILMOUR, M.B., C.M., son of Mr. William Gilmour, pharmaceutical chemist, Edinburgh, has been appointed resident physician in Professor T. R. Fraser's ward of the Edinburgh Infirmary.

MR. WILLIAM E. GEDDES, the European manager of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, has returned to London from the South of France. He has had a severe illness, but is now well on the road to complete recovery.

MR. R. A. DUNLOP, who formerly represented Messrs. Fergusson & Forster in Lancashire, Ireland, and the North of Scotland, will in future represent Messrs. Evans, Gray & Hood, the present agents for Solazzi juice.

SIR WILLIAM TURNER, Professor of Anatomy in the Edinburgh University Medical School, and President of the General Medical Council, has been nominated for the presidency of the British Association in 1900, when the Association will meet in Bradford.

THERE was a large and fashionable attendance at the "Worcester" Lodge of Freemasons on March 15, on which occasion the Right Honourable Lord Hindlip was raised to the degree of a Master Mason. The ceremony was performed in a most impressive manner by the W.M. Bro. W. H. Maxey, chemist (George & Welch, Worcester), supported by the I.P.M. Bro. J. A. Steward, chemist, who is also Mayor of the city.

WE reported recently that Miss Ada Wyatt, M.P.S.I., took the chair at a meeting of Irish Pharmacists' Assistants Association. We do not remember to have had the opportunity of reporting hitherto a pharmaceutical meeting in the United Kingdom over which a lady presided. Miss Wyatt is at present the only qualified lady pharmacist in Ireland, nor had any lady passed the examinations before she did. Miss Wyatt qualified about eighteen months ago. She served her apprenticeship with Mr. William Hayes, of 12 Grafton Street, Dublin, and took her general pharmaceutical education from Mr. P. Kelly, after going through the courses in chemistry, botany, and materia medica in the Pharmaceutical Society's School at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

Business Changes.

Notices of changes in the retail trade, and opening of new businesses, are inserted in this section free of charge, if properly authenticated.

MR. J. DOWNING will shortly open an up-to-date pharmacy at 6 Station Parade, Highgate, N.

MR. S. SAINSBURY, perfumer, is about to remove from 176 and 177 Strand to 136 Regent Street, W.

TAYLORS' DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED) has opened a branch pharmacy at 47 Northgate, Cleckheaton.

MR. R. S. ANGUS has purchased the branch business of Messrs. Wyatt & Co., in Stonewell, Lancaster.

MESSRS. MAGOR (LIMITED) have opened a new pharmacy at 318 Broad Street Corner, Birmingham.

MR. FRANCIS ROSE, late of Ramsgate, has succeeded to the business of Mr. F. Endle at Christchurch Road, Boscombe.

MESSRS SENIOR BROTHERS, formerly of Dalton-in-Furness, have purchased the business of Messrs. W. J. Holman & Co., of Holsworthy.

MESSRS. LONSDALE BROTHERS, photographic-apparatus makers, have removed from Aldersgate Street, E.C., to Green Lanes, Harringay, N.

MR. C. T. WEARY, chemist, Stoke (late of Balkwill & Co., Plymouth), has opened a branch-pharmacy in St. Levan's Road, Stoke, Devonport.

MR. S. LONG is having the premises at 197 Lower Clapton Road, N.E., altered, and intends to open a branch-pharmacy when they are completed.

MESSRS. COLEBERD & CO. (LIMITED) are about to open a branch pharmacy on cutting lines at 60 High Street, Exeter. The establishment will be known as the London and South-Western Drug-stores.

THE CASH SUPPLY STORES (LIMITED), who trade as chemists and druggists at Halifax, have transferred their business from Crown Street to new premises at Central Buildings, Silver Street and Central Street.

THE stock and fittings of the Greenock Apothecaries' Company are offered for sale. At one time the company had quite a flourishing business, but it has seen many changes during recent years, and this appears to be the last.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re SCHOFIELD & GRIFFIN, 16 Heyworth Street and 110 Mill Street, Liverpool, and 63 Rice Lane, Walton, and 46 Linacre Road, Seaforth, near Liverpool, Druggists.

AT the public examination of these debtors, at the Liverpool County Court, last week, it transpired that the debtors' business had at first been fairly successful, but of late years had proved a failure. They allowed the landlords to take possession of two of the shops for arrears of rent, and the other two they sold to the Sun Drug Company for 55*l.*, which was paid in gold. The money had been divided and spent, partly in payment of debts. The Official Receiver said he should require this money to be handed over, to which the debtors said that it was gone, and they had no other means. The case was eventually adjourned to enable the debtors to furnish the Court with a cash-account from the commencement of the trading.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Duncan, William (Eliza Duncan, executrix of William Duncan), and **Lyle, William**, Rothesay, chemists and druggists, January 25, by the death of William Duncan. Debts by William Lyle, who continues under the same firm.

Holland, H. F., M.D., and **Stein, C. G., M.B.**, under the style of Holland & Stein, Ampthill, physicians and surgeons.

Moore, T., and **Hartley, Y.**, under the style of Sagacity & Co., Shuttleworth, starch, polish, and baking-powder manufacturers.

Spurgin, F. W., and **James, C. S.**, under the style of Spurgin & James, Welbeck Street and Thayer Street, Manchester Square, W., physicians and surgeons.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Anderson, James, Tunbridge Wells, doctor of medicine.

Broxap, Walter, Salford, analytical chemist.

MRS. BROWN: "I was in the new chemist's shop to-day. It's just lovely!" Mrs. Jones: "Indeed!" Mrs. Brown: "Yes; they have six different shades of pills!"

Westminster Wisdom.

Borax in Bacon.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Kilbride asked the President of the Board of Agriculture whether he was aware that foreign bacon imported into this country had been found to contain 0·33 per cent. of boric acid, and that the French authorities had refused to admit the importation of bacon thus preserved on the ground that it was injurious to health; whether he was aware that the law in Brazil prohibited the use of borax as a food-preservative; and whether, in view of the action taken by other Governments, inquiry would be made into the use of borax in the interest of the public health.

Mr. Chaplin asked permission to answer the question. He was not aware of the facts alleged, but he had been considering the desirability of instituting an inquiry such as that suggested, and if it should appear to be necessary or desirable in the interests of the public health, it would be his duty to direct it.

Sale of Food and Drugs Bill.

The motion for the committal of this Bill stands on the orders at present for Monday next; there are ten pages of amendments set down for consideration. Sir Charles Cameron, Mr. Kearley, Mr. Lough, Mr. Haywood Johnstone, Mr. Kilbride, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. Strachey, Mr. Galloway, and Mr. Phillips are among the members who are interesting themselves in the Bill. A large number of the amendments aim at increasing the severity of the penalties, but Sir Charles Cameron is anxious to graft on to the Government measure several of the more important clauses recommended by the Select Committee. He seeks, for instance, to establish the Standing Committee of Reference on food standards. He would make the provisions of the original Act apply as well to wholesale as to retail dealers, and he proposes that the law shall assume an implied warranty of every article of food or drug sold by wholesale. That is to say, instead of requiring the wholesale firm as now to give a specific written warranty before liability can be assumed, such firm will be held liable unless a specific written repudiation of guarantee be given.

The Metric System.

A deputation organised by the Decimal Association waited on the President of the Board of Trade on Wednesday. Sir Samuel Montagu, M.P., Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., and others, urged the compulsory adoption of the metric system from January 1, 1901. Mr. Ritchie, in reply, reminded the deputation of the Act passed in 1898 making the metric system legal, and said there was no reason now why exporters should not adopt the system at once The latest revised instructions of the Education Department made the teaching of the metric system compulsory in Board Schools. The Board of Trade were prepared with metric standards, but only seventeen of the whole of the local authorities in the country had come to them to verify their standards. He thought the compulsory adoption of the system would only lead to chaos and confusion.

Keen interest (says H. W. L. in the *Daily News*) is taken in the House of Commons by the advocates of the metric system in the course that will be adopted by the United States in respect of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba. In all these countries the metric system is in vogue, whereas in the United States, as in England, a more cumbersome system prevails. Will the United States insist on her new acquisitions taking a retrograde step in this respect, or will they be permitted to conduct their business as heretofore?

Condensed Milk.

Mr. Walter H. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, on Monday received a deputation consisting of representatives of metropolitan and provincial local authorities, whose principal object was to ask for a clause in the Food and Drugs Bill to make it imperative for manufacturers to label tins of condensed skimmed or separated milk so as to indicate that it was unfit for the food of children and invalids.

Dr. Smith, Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Camberwell Vestry, declared that children brought up on condensed milk invariably suffered from rickets, and Dr. Stocker (Willesden) declared that practically 40 per cent. of the children who died in his district last summer expired from the effects of taking condensed milk.

Mr. Long: Is that children under three years of age?

Dr. Stocker: No, sir, under one year. He suggested that the word milk should not be used at all for such an article. He suggested "Kasine" as a suitable word. He would prohibit the sale of condensed milk when it contained less than 3 per cent. of milk-fat.

Mr. Cassall (the Public Analyst of Kensington) stated that in some cases condensed milk contained less than 2 per cent. of milk-fat.

Mr. Long, in reply, indicated that prohibition of the sale of condensed skimmed-milk would not be tolerated by the people, but he thought some provision should be made to ensure that the public would know what they were getting when they bought cheap articles. The Bill would be considered after Easter by a Grand Committee, and any practical suggestions would be considered by the Government.

Legal Assassination.

Mr. Jesse Collings is perhaps the most benevolent looking member of the House of Commons. There is a suspicion that he is a little ashamed of his gentle appearance, and that for this reason he is fond of assuming a truculent manner which is almost ludicrously out of harmony with the rest of him. It was rather curious that Mr. Collings should have been required to officially defend those two monstrosities of our law, un-scheduled carbolic acid and low-flash petroleum, within a few days of each other last week. In replying to Dr. Farquharson about the former Mr. Collings did not appropriate to himself personally any share of the guilt which the Lords of the Privy Council seem to be so proud of. But he rather seemed to enjoy conveying to Parliament the refusal of the authorities to adopt what every humane and logically-minded person would regard as the proper course in relation to a substance which has acquired such pre-eminence as an actual though not a statutory poison. But Mr. Collings's resistance to the humanitarian objects of Mr. Reckitt's Petroleum Bill was apparently most earnest, not to say violent The contempt with which the Government treat the conclusions of the Select Committees appointed for the express purpose of sifting the details of proposed legislation must, we should think, in course of time discourage members from giving up so much valuable time to the work connected with them. In the instances of the Shop-hours Bill, the Adulteration Acts,

Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P.

Mr. Reckitt, M.P.

the Metric Measures legislation, and now of the Petroleum Acts, the conclusions of the Committees, arrived at after long and patient investigation, have been generally disregarded. But of this flash-point question we shall hear much more. Mr. Collings is somewhat vague as yet as to when the Government Petroleum Bill will be submitted. Probably he has not made up his mind how little he dare propose. He may or may not have seen his way to a scheme to regulate lamps, but such an interference with a manu-

facture which is both home and foreign will necessarily involve very complicated arrangements. It is rumoured that the Government will try to compromise on the flash-point question by suggesting 85° F. as the limit of petroleum which may be dealt in without restriction, instead of 73° F., which is the present limit.

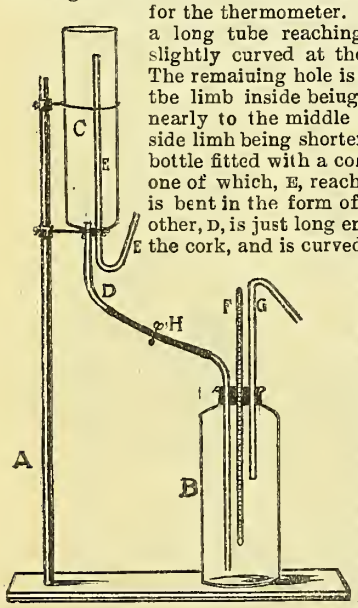
The history of this flash-point controversy is briefly this. In 1868 Professor Abel, Professor Attfield, and Dr. Letheby were employed by the Government to experiment and advise. They recommended the use of a half-filled cup (to screen the oil from draughts) and 100° F. limit. This was accepted, and inserted in the Bill of 1868; but the trade demanded a filled cup, with nothing to screen the oil from draughts. Professor Attfield protested, but the Government yielded, and the result was a practical lowering of the flash-point temperature by 27°. Subsequently Professor Abel devised the closed apparatus now in use, and in the Act of 1879 this was substituted for the open test, and the corresponding temperature of 73°, which was practically what had come to be the test, was prescribed. There is no doubt that 100° was what was originally intended. That which was substituted for it (73°) is a common room-temperature in these islands. An oil that gives off vapour sufficiently fast at 73° to form an explosive mixture with the adjacent air must be dangerous. The purpose of the Act is, roughly, to separate spirit from oil. It nowhere prohibits the use of the former, but it places it under special restrictions. There is abundant evidence that if the flash-point were raised to 100°, the price of oil would be scarcely affected—not more than ½*d.* per gallon. The real objection of the American refiners is that they would have so much more spirit on their hands than the market demands at present, that they fear the loss thereupon would be considerable.

Ethyl Nitrite.

A Simple Apparatus for Preparing it.

By P. F. White.

THE apparatus here illustrated can be made with materials at hand in most pharmacies, and is suitable for making about 3 oz. of ethyl nitrite at a time. The stand A is about 2 feet high, and may be a retort-stand or a similar construction of wood. A wide-mouth 30-oz. bottle, B, is fitted with a good cork bored with three holes. One of these is for the thermometer. Another is fitted with a long tube reaching to the bottom, and slightly curved at the top to assist fitting. The remaining hole is fitted with the tube G, the limb inside being long enough to reach nearly to the middle of the bottle, the outside limb being shorter. C is a narrow-mouth bottle fitted with a cork bored for two tubes, one of which, E, reaches to the bottom and is bent in the form of a U at one end. The other, D, is just long enough to reach through the cork, and is curved outside the bottle to facilitate connection with the long tube in B. The connection is made with india-rubber tube, and can be opened or closed by the pinchcock H. In using the apparatus the bottle B is surrounded by a mixture of ice and salt, and in it is placed a solution of sodium nitrite 72 grammes in water to 250 c.c. The bottle C is disconnected, and the following solution at 0° C. is placed in it:—Sulphuric acid 27 c.c., water 200 c.c., mix and add alcohol (90 per cent.) 64 c.c. Reconnect the bottles and place C on the stand, as in the illustration. Allow the acid solution to run into B a few drops at a time by means of the pinchcock. If the temperature rises above 4° C. stop running the solution in until it is down again to 0° C. When all the solution is in, shake B well and allow to stand. The ethyl nitrite will float on the surface of the liquid in B. The tube G is pushed down until the lower end is just above the line of demarcation between the two liquids, and the tube D is drawn up until clear of the liquids (first disconnecting the rubber tube), and on gently blowing through it the ethyl nitrite can be blown through G into a separator and purified in the usual manner.



Reviews.

A Complete System of Nursing. Written by medical men and nurses. Edited by Honnor Morten. London, 1898: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. (Limited).

Different diseases require different styles of nursing. This is apparently the argument of this book. It begins with a chapter on the hygiene of the sick-room, then takes up diseases in order—*e.g.*, those of the respiratory system, heart, kidneys, skin, fevers, &c. The plan is to describe the more pronounced symptoms of the diseases, the "turns" they are apt to take, the common treatment, and what the nurse is expected to do. Following the chapters devoted to these matters are one on drugs and their administration, and others on surgical work, district, private, and infirmary nursing, and sick-room cookery. It is a most valuable book.

The Manufacture of Varnishes, Oil Crushing, Refining and Boiling, and Kindred Industries: Translated from the French of Ach. Livache. Adapted to English practice by John Geddes McIntosh (lecturer and demonstrator on the manufacture of painters' oils, colours, and varnishes, Regent Street Polytechnic, W.). London, 1899: Smith & Greenwood. 8vo. Pp. viii + 403. 12*s.* 6*d.*

This volume begins with descriptions of the raw materials used in varnish-making—viz., the resins—each being treated fully as to origin, classification when there are varieties of a specific kind, properties (including durability, hardness, and solubility), and in most cases the commercial aspects of the resins are also dealt with. In the second chapter colouring agents are treated, the third deals with solvents, and the fourth with cleansing and garbling of resins. These matters occupy up to page 151, and may be considered preliminary, as the book then proceeds to discuss technical matters, such as the fusing of resins and the apparatus used for this purpose, the manufacture of spirit-varnishes, the boiling of oils, preparation and composition of driers, and the manufacture of oil and resin varnishes, printers' ink, and japans. Numerous formulæ—many of them explicit, but a large proportion ambiguous—are included in the later chapters.

There is no question that this is a useful book. What we cannot understand is why it should have been thought necessary to go to France for the basis of it. Had Mr. McIntosh written from his personal knowledge solely he would have escaped several obvious blunders, and we should have had a work on English varnish-making which is distinctly wanted. But whether the latter is achieved or not by avoiding French varnish-books, one can be sure of avoiding such blunders as the following:—"Nitric ether is easily procured cheaply," and "many shellac-varnishes are grossly adulterated with manilla [copal] and resin" (page 20); "mastic . . . . is secreted by *Pistachio lentiscius*" (page 35), and "consists of tears from ⅓ to ½ inch in length" (page 36); "benzoin is the product of *Benzoin officinale hayne*, of the family of the *Styraceæ*" (page 42), and in three paragraphs on page 43 we have three varieties of it described—Siam (correct), Sumatra (quite wrong), and common or Calcutta benzoin (pure nonsense). We cannot place the onus for such blunders—and there are many more of the same nature in the book—entirely on the French author: the English editor should have seen that the English text was brought into line with English knowledge. The absence of this careful editing is particularly noticeable in the formulæ, where quantities are sometimes stated in 1,000 parts or 2,000 parts, and no indication is given as to whether liquids are to be weighed or measured.

Correspondence.

Notice to Correspondents. *In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.*

The Determination of Strychnine.

Sir,—Referring to Mr. Wippel Gadd's letter in your issue of March 4, I may add to what I said formerly that the strychnine residues which I obtain are white, and decrepitate strongly when moistened with chloroform and heated, thus showing approximate purity. I modify the B.P. method somewhat by warming gently with the sodium carbonate, using rather less water and more chloroform, and agitating but gently the first time, when separation occurs immediately. I also filter the acid liquids through a wet filter before precipitating. Regarding the quantity of wash-water desirable further experiment is necessary, as it is an easy matter by slight modifications to obtain the strychnine ferrocyanide, either in coarse or in very fine crystals, and, strange to say, the coarse are much more soluble in the wash-water than the fine.

For the present I submit tentatively the following precautions:—

(*a*) Gently warm the syrupy extract with strong sodium-carbonate solution.

(*b*) Filter the acid-alkaloidal solution through wet paper.

(*c*) Precipitate in a beaker, and stir immediately after adding ferrocyanide solution.

(*d*) Avoid excessive washing.

Beeston, March 18. T. F. Harvey.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ.

Sir,—This liniment is again the subject of discussion. By many it was thought it had been finally settled, but a practical knowledge of the compound soon convinces one that it requires more than ordinary care to produce a liniment of a creamlike consistence that will not separate.

In September of last year I made my first batch, and I remember how confidently I went to work with the new formula, feeling sure that the compilers of the B.P. had now given us an easier method of producing the liniment. I soon found that by ordinary treatment it could not be made, and, as time did not allow me to commence again, I used a rotary egg-mixer, which in a few minutes made a liniment which was most satisfactory, and which remained permanently creamlike. Since then I have found others come to grief in a similar manner, so I was prompted to make some experiments to find an easier method of production. I found that the application of a little heat often brought about the desired change, and sometimes the addition of a little water greatly accelerated matters. Taking the B.P. formula as it stands, I do not think it can be improved, because, if time is no object, it produces a splendid preparation, providing the turpentine be added in very small quantities. Two samples made six months ago are now as homogeneous as when first made, which cannot be said of others made by modifications of the formula. I have noticed one curious feature—viz., that when a period of rest was allowed to what looked like a bad mixture, little difficulty was found in properly finishing it. One of the difficulties is to dissolve the soap in the water; it can be overcome by the aid of heat, or by a few strokes of the egg-mixer, and when the latter is used the turpentine can be added in three or four portions, and the liniment made in less than five minutes, the only objection being that it froths a good deal.

The method I adopt now is to put all the ingredients into a large wide-mouthed bottle and allow them to remain till the soap has dissolved, which with some kinds takes nearly a week; then the bottle is well shaken, and a liniment is made which is as satisfactory as any I have seen. For this purpose I have two bottles, one with the liniment in use and the other in preparation. Should it show any tendency to separate after an hour it should be again shaken, then it usually remains permanent.

By the following processes liniments have been made which have kept their creamlike appearance for some considerable time, depending upon the kind of soap used, the sapo. mollis viridis answering best:—

1. Soap dissolved in boiling water, then added while hot to the turpentine and camphor in a bottle.
2. Soap dissolved in the turpentine warmed, water added all at once, stirred, and then shaken in a bottle.
3. Dissolve the soap in the turpentine in a mortar, add water all at once, allow to rest for half an hour, and then mix.
4. As above, pour in bottle, and shake occasionally.

I cannot say that these compare well with the B.P. method when much time has been taken in making, but they may be of service where it is not possible to give the time necessary to follow the Pharmacopœia instructions.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
George Roe.

Analysts and Essential Oils.

Sir,—Your readers are aware that a crusade has been started against eucalyptus oil by certain public analysts—so far, with disastrous results to the retailer. I should like to draw attention to the fact that this is the commencement of an active attack on essential oils generally. A number of samples of juniper oil have already been taken, and it is alleged that these consist of juniper-wood oil (so-called). Summonses have actually been served, and the cases are down for hearing shortly. I believe several most respected wholesalers in London are involved. I have good reason for stating that oils of rosemary, lemon, aniseed, and several others will ere long follow, and it is to the interests of chemists to be exceedingly careful with their stocks of these articles just now. This is rendered the more important by the fact that the London dealers are in this matter frequently in the hands of foreign distillers. Out of about eighty samples of the oils mentioned which I have examined during January and February, all from usual trade sources, I found no fewer than twenty, or 25 per cent., adulterated.

Yours, &c.,
134 Upper Thames Street, Ernest J. Parry.
March 22.

Wanted, Details about Digitoxin.

Sir,—An interesting little monograph about digitoxin has recently been issued, but the references to the pharmacology are rather meagre.

Information is lacking on the point whether digitoxin is compatible with alkalies, such as soda or potash. Singer asserts that the fixed alkalies are incompatible with the belladonna alkaloids. Also, if it can be prescribed with mineral or vegetable acids, with iron salts, with vegetable infusions, with albuminoids.

On the Continent the practice prevails of giving one remedy at a time, and then the formulas given may be of use; but in these parts remedies are usually prescribed in combination, hence the importance of such details.

Yours truly,
J. C. McWalter, L.R.C.S.I.

The Poisons Regulations.

Sir,—I have just dispensed the following, and the anomaly of sending out the two bottles, each containing the same ingredients, struck me as peculiar in the light of the new poisons enactment:—

Liq. hydrarg. perchlor ... ... ℥vj
Sig.: A teaspoonful thrice daily after food.

Lotio hydrarg. perchlor. (1–1,000)... ℥ij
Sig.: Apply with a piece of lint.

The lotion, of course, was sent out in a bottle distinguishable by touch, with a poison-label attached; while three times the amount of the same "poison" was sent out in an "ordinary medicine-bottle."

March 19. C. T. (217/64.)

Sir,—The suggestion of your correspondent, Mr. Clarke, of Gravesend, is very good, but a better still was in a

previous number—viz., to have "caps" of a very descriptive character to go over the stoppers of each bottle.

If the "Stipendum," or other company would prepare some corrugated caps of different sizes, which by touch alone would give what is required by the regulations, they would answer all purposes, and the makers would find a ready sale for them. 'Tis the pride of all good chemists to have as much uniformity as possible in their rows of bottles, but this would be entirely destroyed if any of a different shape and character were used. It is too bad of the Pharmaceutical Council to bind us with these regulations, which most of us have adopted years ago, while all medical men are still allowed to go scot-free. [The Council is not to blame for that, but the Act—Ed. *C. & D.*] Only this week I visited a friend who was ill and confined to his bedroom. On the mantelpiece I noticed, side by side, a 6-oz. bottle containing his medicine, and a 3 oz. one—same shape and description—containing a liniment, which I found to be lin. bellad. and lin. saponis. What would have become of a poor chemist if he had sent it out in this fashion and an accident occurred? Five years' penal servitude, I suppose. Yours faithfully,

An Old Subscriber. (59/636.)

Sir,—I am fully aware that the time limit for receiving any communications from competitors for the prize offered by the proprietors has been exceeded, and I am not so conceited as to suppose that my suggestion which I am going to make would be far superior to others that have been sent to you; but my chief object is to point out how bottles for private use might be made that would not be more expensive than those in use now, and less liable to be injurious by the carelessness of persons taking the wrong bottle where, for some purposes, others are on the same table or shelf. It is most likely that my idea may be considered too simple, but this, in my opinion, is rather an advantage. I claim for it three things—simplicity, safety, economy. In your directions to competitors you lay much stress upon the sense of feeling, and the word "touch" frequently occurs. If something different in the shape of a bottle had been used, the valuable life of the Rev. A. K. Boyd would not have been sacrificed. Other cases from similar defect may be in your recollection. I enclose a rough sketch, which will show the addition I suggest, which in the process of making such bottles would not add to their cost. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

22 Hornsey Rise, N., Peter Terry.
March 18. (In my 94th year.)

[Mr. Terry's design is a ribbed bottle, with tapering shoulders at the base of which are two projecting balls, which should be grasped when the contents are wanted.]

The New Weapon against the Companies.

Sir,—If "Legitimate Chemist's" business methods are so irreproachable as his letter in your issue of March 4 suggests, why hide himself behind a *nom de plume*? We so little feared criticism of our circular to which he refers that we sent a complete copy of it to The Chemist and Druggist for publication as a weapon against the companies. We also received commendatory letters both from retail and wholesale houses, and in several cases were asked for copies for its reproduction in other parts of the country.

"Legitimate Chemist" is wrong in stating that we are championing the cause against "cutters." Competition is, and always will be, one of the most desirable conditions of commercial life. Nothing can put an end to it, and one of the best weapons against the companies which chemists can employ is by meeting them on their own ground. Companies are continually going out of their way to impress upon the public that chemists are legalised highwaymen and that they themselves are public benefactors. Shall we keep silence, and allow the public to believe that the only drug-establishments where honest value can be obtained are the stores of the limited companies? Emphatically, no. What we are contending for is the use of what we consider perfectly justifiable and legitimate means to put down unjust competition, and we maintain, to put the subject on a military footing, that when an assistant declares his intention of transferring his services to the enemy, it is anything but modest on his part to ask you to supply him with powder and shot wherewith to damage your fortifications. We care not who sells toilet-soaps, tooth-brushes, and photographic sundries, but we do care who uses the title "chemist and druggist" and enjoys the privileges honestly belonging to those, and those only, who have qualified for it.

Mr. Lorimer's tottering structure, which he has endeavoured to shore up with four rotten props, is rapidly coming to the ground.

I. is not worthy of notice. What control have the assistants over the prices? None whatever. Ergo, where is the argument?

II. Can Mr. Lorimer deny that the "commission system," so generally practised in these establishments, is mainly to stimulate the pushing of proprietary substitutes?

III. If there be any truth in the statement—which we question—Mr. Lorimer's own statements go to show that the assistants accept these positions solely for present financial gain, and so the quality of materials they sell is no more to their credit or discredit than is that of favourable prices.

IV. is a statement, not a proof, and we defy Mr. Lorimer to produce any. If the company-assistants do not prescribe in the ordinary sense of the word, it is because they are simply used as pushing-machines for the tremendous number of substitutes for well-known proprietaries produced by these firms, and if it is a sin to encroach upon the domain of medicine, what about the unqualified encroacher on pharmacy and the assistants who aid and abet them? One wholesale firm, writing us on the subject, express their astonishment at the correspondence being taken up by the "high-priest of the draper and grocer."

Mr. Lorimer contests the "professional" position of pharmacy! If not a profession, what means all this struggling for the recognition of individual responsibility and qualification? Is not a profession any calling for the practice of which State examination is required? We maintain that pharmacy is a profession, and but for the fact that its practitioners are shopkeepers would long ago have occupied a much more dignified position in public esteem. Until the practice of pharmacy by unqualified persons become penal, the intelligent law-abiding chemist must continue to eke out an existence on his shopkeeping as best he can. We do not intend to write further on this subject, but are glad to know that some are taking up the use of the weapon we have suggested. Yours faithfully,

Reading. J. Cross & Co.

Apprenticeship and Qualification.

Sir,—In your last issue you remark on the dearth of apprentices and seem inclined to attribute it to the increasing stringency of our examinations. That may be one of the causes, but, I think, not the chief. Is it likely that parents will apprentice a boy to a chemist and pay a premium, however moderate, when by going to a doctor's surgery for a few hours a day the lad can earn a small wage and attain the same end at much less trouble and expense? Or, what is just as common, a drug-company will be glad to take him without any premium, or even pay him wages at once. To my mind there is no reform more necessary in the pharmaceutical world than one giving to chemists, and chemists only, the right of producing the future generation of chemists.

Under present conditions the Minor examination is practically open to the world. A man has only to get a declaration signed (not necessarily by a chemist) that he has spent three years in dispensing prescriptions. Those who suffer are the retail-chemists who are now unable to get apprentices, to say nothing of the diminution of business due to the companies, who would have to close three-fourths of their branches were it not for the unfailing supply of qualified men who, never having been in a pharmacy, are compelled to serve the "stores." This is no myth: the manager of a "store" in this street has never been in a private pharmacy in his life. He obtained his dispensing-experience in a surgery, and after repeated failures passed his Minor with the help of a crammer. Is it fair that doctors should be thus enabled to take the bread out of our mouths? Why should they be able to send their stable-boys in for our examinations and thus both deprive us of apprentices and enable the companies to keep open-shop? Practically all the branches of a drug-company have two or more boys on the premises, and, if they have done nothing but dust bottles and clean windows,

they can obtain without the least difficulty the usual declaration and the Pharmaceutical Society accepts it. It is possible, and probable, that men have passed the Minor examination who have never dispensed a prescription outside a school. The Council of the Society have had their attention drawn to this, but take no notice. I believe that a Bill giving the P.S. the power to regulate apprenticeship would pass easily. The Legislature would see at once that a man wishing to become a pharmacist must learn something more than mere dispensing. It should be impossible for anyone to enter for our examinations who had not spent three years under the tuition of a fully qualified chemist, and to ensure this all articles of apprenticeship should be stamped by the Society at least three years before the Minor certificate is granted. Such a reform would do far more for the trade than a compulsory six months' curriculum in a school, as every chemist would be able to obtain a premium with his apprentices, and the Society could insist that time must be allowed for study, thus spreading instruction over a longer period. If this were brought about, in a few years the stores would have to begin to close their branches for lack of qualified men. They will never lack these so long as every surgery and every store in the country are turning out year after year men "who have spent three years in the dispensing of prescriptions." But what must be said of a Council who in face of all this spend their time in producing bogus Bills which they know full well can never become law, but which I suppose they imagine will profoundly impress the trade?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

March 21. BRONTES. (220/47.)

The Medicine-stamp in Ireland.

SIR,—That astute American gentleman, Mr. W. Colver Gordon, who represents Hood's Sarsaparilla Company in these benighted parts appears to have a very low opinion of the intelligence of the mere British citizen. He seems to assume that I supposed Ireland was in Great Britain. He took it tacitly for granted that the public would never discover that the 13½*d.* size sarsaparilla contained over 3 oz., whilst the 2*s.* 9*d.* size holds only about 5 oz. When this latter fact was exposed in your columns he gave a very lame explanation. And now he proposes to tax Irish chemists because he keeps a kind of a store in Dublin.

If we admit that any extra expense incurred in pushing the sale of an article, of a fixed price, in any locality justifies a rise in its wholesale price in that locality, we must be prepared to be taxed for every increase in expenditure. Thus, if Mr. Gordon again honours this unfortunate isle with a visit, we must logically expect to have the price put up to defray the expense of the trip, or if Messrs. Hood increase the wages of their local factotum we should be prepared to have a proportionate tax put on every bottle.

As a matter of fact, there is not the slightest necessity for Messrs. Hood or anybody else to have a local depôt for the mere purpose of avoiding the stamp-duty. They could send their goods equally well from London if they only knew their business. If they do not, the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can show them how to do so legally.

The only possible advantage we gain by the local depôt is to be spared carriage from London. But a gross of the small sarsaparilla would come by steamer for about 3*s.* 6*d.*, or 3½*d.* per dozen, whereas Mr. Gordon charges us 1*s.* per dozen. He saves 6*s.* per dozen by not stamping the large size, and he allows us only 1*s.* per dozen less than the stamped London price.

Strangest of all, he seeks to obtain *kudos* as the protector of prices, and when it seems to give him a momentary advantage he denies all intention of preventing anybody cutting who pleases. Seriously, it is almost certain that anybody in Ireland who charges stamped prices for Hood's unstamped goods is liable to prosecution by the Revenue; and, if Mr. Gordon wishes us to do so, he at least should give us an indemnity against any such prosecution.

Yours truly,

12 North Earl Street, Dublin, J. C. MCWALTER.
March 18.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that we shall go to press with our next issue on Wednesday, March 29, in anticipation of the Easter holidays.

Dispensing Notes.

Notice to Querists. *We reply to subscribers and their employés only upon subjects of interest to other readers generally. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and it must be distinctly labelled. Queries are not replied to by post, and those sent anonymously are disregarded.*

Spray-solution.

SIR,—I was handed the enclosed prescription to prepare, and would like to know what liq. alboline is, and, if a compound, how it is prepared?—

Aristol.	gr. xv.
Menthol.	gr. xx.
Liq. albolini ad	ʒiv.

M.

The spray solution.

Yours, &c.,

F. J. B. (209/55.)

[Liquid albolene is the name given by McKesson & Robbins to a pure liquid paraffin which they place on the market.]

Old and New B.P.

SIR,—I am assuming that a prescription was written and dated 1896 containing tr. nuc. vom. I should like to know what would be the correct thing to use now that there is a new B.P.

Yours faithfully,

YORKS. (212/10.)

[A prescription dated 1896 must be dispensed with drugs made according to the B.P. then in force. In the case of tr. nuc. vom. the strychnine-strength has been doubled in the 1898 B.P. The dispenser would probably use a proportionate quantity of the new tincture. The 1899 DIARY, page 492, has a very convenient list of these alterations.]

Mucilage in Bismuth-mixtures.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will say if I am justified in adding pulv. acaciæ to a mixture containing bismuth. carb. unless ordered, and if this is the general use.

Yours truly,

BISMUTH. (205/74.)

[It is the practice with some dispensers to add a suspending agent to a bismuth-mixture, the argument—a good one—being that the patient cannot otherwise measure out the dose properly. Compound tragacanth-powder is the least objectionable agent to use.]

Legal Queries.

We do not give legal opinions by post. Information regarding most legal matters in connection with pharmacy will be found in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, *and in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," and Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty."*

211/33. *Erin.*—The Poisons Regulations do not apply to Ireland.

216/68. *B. P.*—The Poisons Regulations apply only to scheduled poisons.

210/67. *S. C. N.*—Poisons are to be kept on "one or other" of the systems indicated. You can keep some tied over, others in a cupboard, and others distinguishable by touch, and so on.

212/60. *Thirty Years' Experience.*—No suggestion has been made of anyone appointing an inspector, and your arguments against adopting poisons regulations are somewhat late.

208/59. *H. R.*—The law would not give to anyone a monopoly in such a descriptive title as "little liver-pills'

The Carter Company, however, having made this description popular by large expenditure, have a right to claim that other makers shall not sell a similar article in such a way as to lead the buyer to believe that he is getting that which Carter advertises. We do not regard your label as an infringement, but, of course, the label is not everything.

207/50. *E. S.*—The word "vaseline" is "still" the private property of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, and is likely to remain so. Unqualified persons may not sell aconite or nux vomica in any form Describing them as homœopathic would make no difference. But in a case before the Court it would be necessary to prove that the poison was actually present.

208/45. *Property.*—The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881, occupies over 50 pages, and to tell you all "the powers and privileges contained in it through the medium of this journal" would leave us room for nothing else. We will send you the Act if you remit 2*s*. The 17th section authorises a mortgagor to redeem one mortgage independently of others.

216/56. *T.*—We think it would be a risky proceeding for an unqualified person to describe his place as "Blank's Pharmacy"; but it is not certain that he could be prevented. He would have to be prosecuted under the 1852 Act, and it would have to be shown that the description implied that he was registered under that Act or was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

218/10. *Jean.*—If you wish to enforce your claim you can bring an action in the county court for damages for breach of implied warranty, you alleging that the article supplied was not of the quality of the sample. If you can do nothing with the stuff the measure of your damage would be the amount you paid for it. Whether you would win the case depends on the weight of the evidence on either side. Your position is, of course, weakened by the fact that you had parted with the article before you discovered the defect.

219/5. *Cork.*—Apparently the L.G.B. (Ireland) have absolute discretion in regard to such an expense as you suggest. The question with them would be whether the employment of a druggist to take stock was necessary. We should think they would be quite likely to rule that such a duty fell within the province of the pharmacist, apothecary, or medical officer.

218/58. *F. D.*—You are not required to stamp samples of a proprietary medicine which you *bonâ-fide* give away.

56/28. *J. C.*—Poisonous proprietary articles need not be kept in the poisons-cupboard, as they are generally "secured" in terms of regulation 2*a*; but we think chemists and druggists would be well advised to keep such articles in drawers or cupboards by themselves. See editorial note on the subject.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

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211/5. *A. J. H.*—(1) The reason why "Pharmaceutical Formulas" says that white petroleum oil should not be used in making petroleum-emulsion is because there are but few of the oils on the market which do not contain traces of sulphur compounds which in a few weeks make the emulsion stink. Stern Brothers supply a white oil which is free from this objectionable impurity and can be used for the emulsion. (2) Tscheppe's formula for Syr. Hypophosph. Co., which was last published in the *C. & D.*, page 470, ii., 1896, and is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," seems to be what you require. The one rejected by the B P. Committee and given in this year's Diary is excellent.

207/46 *Corks.*—To Paraffin Corks on a large scale they are confined beneath liquid paraffin-wax by means of a perforated-zinc partition for half an hour. The wax is then drained off, and the corks allowed to cool before use.

208/22. *B. L.*—Egg-powder:—

Tartaric acid	℥xvj.
Bicarbonate of soda	℥xxj.
Ground rice	lb.iij.
Powdered turmeric	℥vj.

Mix. One teaspoonful of the powder is used with each pound of flour.

Saffron is the colouring used by the best makers.

207/9. *J. B.*—There is no formula for lin. bryoniæ c. chlorof. in the British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.

211/24. *Velox.*—Camphor is the most inoffensive drug to mask the smell of badly-cured squirrel's fur, or you might destroy the smell by exposing the fur to the vapour of formaldehyde.

198/67. *Walker.*—The 1898 Diary containing The Art of Pharmacy is out of print, but you are likely to obtain a copy by advertising in our Exchange Column. Lucas's "Practical Pharmacy" (Churchill, 12*s*. 6*d*.) is a good text-book.

201/10. *Primus.*—(1) Photographs on Metal are generally done by means of carbon transfers. They can also be done by sensitising the surface of the metal with bichromatised gelatin or bitumen. (2) The negative would need to be of the size of the required positive.

202/65. *F. D. S.*—Manganite is a hydrated manganese oxide used in pottery-works. Is not this what you refer to when you ask what is malgamite?

207/24. *Anxious.*—Ince's "Latin Grammar," 5*s*. (Baillière), will be of use to you in translating Latin prescriptions.

186/33. *Amicus.*—Ointment for Barbers' Itch:—

Hydrarg. oleatis	ʒij.
Lanolini	℥iv.
Paraffin. mollis	℥j. ʒij.

M.

202/39. *Special.*—We cannot prescribe in these columns. "Diseases and Remedies" has a chapter on "Eczema."

206/47. *W. E. H.*—One-solution Quinol-developer:—

Quinol...	gr. xl.
Potassium metasulphite	gr. lxxx.
Distilled water	℥iv.

Dissolve

Potassium carbonate	℥j, ʒvj.

Dissolve and mix with the above solution.

For use dilute with five times its volume of water.

213/3. *R. S. E.*—You will not be able to remove the gold pattern from china without injuring the china, as the design is burnt in and glazed afterwards.

190/26. *J. H.*—(1) Headache-powders.—8-gr. powders of phenacetin. (2) Curling-powders:—

Pulv. boracis	lb. j.
Pulv. tragacanth.	ʒj.
Ol. rosmarini	ʒj.
Ol. origani	♏xx.

Mix well. Weigh up into ¼-oz. packets, and for use direct 1 pint of boiling water to be poured on the contents of each packet.

212/59. *Shampoo.*—The dry-shampoo formula in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" can be cheapened by adding less of the expensive ingredient (spirit), but with disadvantage to its efficacy. There is a recipe for a somewhat cheaper article in the *C. & D.*, July 31, 1897, page 219.

164/46. *A. S. (N.S.W.)*—(1) **Glove-cleaner**:—

Curd soap	℥j.
Water	℥iv.
Oil of lemon	ʒss.
Powdered quillaia	a sufficiency.

Shred the soap and dissolve it in the water by heat; mix in the oil of lemon and enough powdered quillaia to make a stiff paste.

(2) Flour for infants' food is cooked by tying it dry in a cloth, like a dumpling, and cooking in boiling water for at least six hours. (3) The composition of Stephen's blue-black ink has never been divulged as far as we know, but we have heard it stated that it is not made direct from galls. See the chapter on "Writing Materials" in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

33/9. *W. H.*—(1) If your medical customer prefers bismuth subnitrate to bismuth subcarbonate, he should avoid prescribing it with sodium bicarbonate. Explain the matter to him, and show the advantage of the B.P. bismuth subcarbonate, which is rapidly displacing the subnitrate, as it not only acts as a protective, but is alkaline (subnitrate is always acid), and is more readily absorbed. (2) Vegetable colouring-matters seem to give the best results in canary-colouring, but in some of the powders we have examined we have found ferric oxide. As you point out, the ferric oxide must be altered by combination with the acids of the stomach, but it may be added more with the view of improving the general condition of the canary.

205/30. *S. & G.*—To Test Beeswax for Paraffin-wax.—Heat a portion of the suspected wax in a porcelain dish with strong sulphuric acid until it carbonises, and allow to cool. Beeswax will be entirely destroyed by the acid, whilst paraffin-wax will be left round the edge. While the wax is melting on the acid a violet film creeps up the edge of the dish if much paraffin is present, and when the contents of the dish are cold the paraffin will be found tinged violet. Chemically pure sulphuric acid should be used.

201/19. *Forceps.*—The question you ask in regard to dental education was dealt with in our Educational Number, September 3, 1898, page 422.

212/9. *Baking.*—(1) The necessary directions for the **Baking-powder** formulas in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" are to use in the proportion of a teaspoonful to 1 lb. of flour. These you can expand, according to requirements, by enumerating the several kinds of pastry the powder is used for, and for some where extra lightness is required direct more to be used. (2) The ordinary ground rice of commerce is the kind to use in baking-powder recipes.

212/37. *A. W. H.*—We do not know the nit-ointment you refer to, but have published many formulas in past volumes, one as recently as the Winter Number this year.

172/12. *Furous.*—**Poultry-condiment.**—The following is the approximate composition of the powder you send:—

Powdered gentian	℥iiss.
Sulphate of iron	℥iss.
Powdered fœnugreek	℥ij.
Powdered African ginger	ʒj.
Powdered liquorice	℥iv.
Linseed-meal...	℥ix.

Mix. A teaspoonful of the powder is mixed with the food for eight or ten fowls, three times a week or daily, with the morning meal.

166/22. *Sussex.*—**Roup-powder for Chickens.**—This is the composition of your sample:—

Pulv. sulphur.	℥j.
Pulv. gentian.	℥j.
Pulv. fœniculi	℥j.
Pulv. glycyrrh.	℥ij.
Farin. lini	℥iij.

M.

212/13. *R. B.*—If you will refer to the Buyers' Guide of the 1899 DIARY you will find several references to students' microscopes. A three-guinea students' microscope generally has three objectives, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 inch, or, sometimes, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 inch are the most useful for a student.

205/67. *J. G.*—(1) The simplest way of determining the percentage of **Proof Spirit in Herb-beer** is to distil from 5 oz. to 10 oz of the sample. Dilute the distillate to the volume of the original sample with water, and take the sp. gr of the mixture at 60° F. Then from an alcohol-table the percentage of proof spirit is found. For instance, sp. gr. ·9978 = 2 6 per cent. of proof spirit, ·9932 = 2 per cent., ·9987 = 1 5 per cent. (2) The Inland Revenue "proof" spirit is settled by statute, which defines it as "that which, at the temperature of 51° F., weighs exactly twelve-thirteenths of an equal measure of distilled water."

173/45. *B. P. T.*—The sample you send is **Blutreinigungsthee, or Species ad Decoctum Liquorum** of the Ph.G.:—

Ligni guaiaci	40
Rad. bardanæ	20
Rad. ononidis...	20
Rad. glycyrrhizæ echinatæ... ...	10
Liq. sassafras.	10

Concisa misceantur.

213/46. *H. R.*—The educational questions you ask were dealt with in our Educational Number of September 3, 1898, which our publisher will send you for 4*d.* We could not gave you as full particulars in this column as are given there.

213/67. *C. C.*—Goodhart's "Diseases of Children," 10*s.* 6*d.* (Churchill), a new edition of which is just out, will suit you.

205/28. *Apiol.*—You can make watery perfumes for retailing at 6*d.* an oz. by diluting the triple essences with proof spirit.

212/17. *J. S.*—**Dandruff-lotion.**—The following is a good recipe, and is one suited for retailing:—

Resorcin.	ʒj.
Ol. ricini	ʒij.
Bals. Peruviani	ʒss.
Ol. geranii	♏x.
Ol. lavandulæ	♏x.
Alcohol (45-per-cent.) ad	℥viij.

M.

207/68. *R. W.*—There is no book devoted entirely to Anthrax that we know of. The bacillus is figured in Klein's "Micro-organisms and Diseases," and information from the bactericidal point of view is given in Sims Woodhead's "Bacteria and their Products," Bowhill's "Bacteriological Technique," or Friedberger and Frohner's "Infective Diseases of Man and Animals." The treatment for anthrax is contained in Robertson's "Equine Medicine," or Steele's books on the ox and sheep.

213/16. *C. B.*—A label-mucilage that will not give in a damp atmosphere and stick the labels together is a thing label-printers have been looking for for years, but as far as we know without success. The best results are obtained by using an acacia or ghatti mucilage.

206/19. *J. C.*—Aërated-water makers, when using rubber washers for patent-stoppered bottles, are careful to soak and wash them well before use, otherwise they get the sooty taste in the bottles of aërated waters you mention.

198/29. *Borax.*—The powder which you say is sold to bakers for killing beetles is simply crude borax. An attempt seems to have been made to colour it.

Information Wanted.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

219/56. Makers of carbo-eucalyptine.

21/3. Where can "desiccated milk" be obtained?

215/61. Name and address of makers of Stourbridge's feeders.

Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: March 23.

THE QUININE CRISIS has not yet come. Speculation this week has taken the price to 1*s.* 9½*d.* per oz. for May delivery, and 1*s.* 10*d* for August. Exactly the same tone prevails on the Amsterdam cinchona-market, where the equivalent of a 12c unit has been paid privately for manufacturing-bark. When the sales opened there to-day it became known that the manufacturers had decided to stand out, which they did for a time; but outsiders came in and paid an 11c. unit for the first string of bark (which was analytically overstated to the extent of a unit in the percentage). By-and-by the makers came in and the price rose to 12c. and 13c., with an average of 11c. Buying of quinine recommenced in London early in the day, but holders are firm, and the general expectation is that 2*s.* per oz. will be paid for quinine by Saturday. The unit is about double what it was a month ago, and quinine sulphate in the bark at 2½*d.* per unit costs the makers 1*s.* 3*d.* per oz, to which has to be added cost of manufacturing and other charges, variously estimated at 4*d.* to 6*d.* per oz., so that 2*s.* quinine is nearly an actuality, whatever price the makers may settle on to-night. The cinchona-sales in London next week will be fairly heavy, but much of the bark is of low percentage. It is supposed that speculators cannot think of more than one thing at a time, but they have taken to shellac this week, and an ironical gentleman suggests that sulphonal may next claim their attention. Meanwhile legitimate business jogs along quietly, with a number of important changes, viz.:—

Higher	Firmer	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Cocaine	Acetate of lime (brown)
Benzoin	Cream of tartar	Acid, citric
Cinchona	Oil, linseed	Benzols
Colocynth	Oil, turpentine	Borax
Oil, cotton	Soda, caustic	Cassia lignea
Quinine		Copper sulphate
Shellac		Ginger (Cochin)
Soda nitrate		Oil, cassia
Sugar of milk		Oil, castor
Tin salts		Oil, star-anise
		Quillaia

The following are the principal arrivals of drugs from March 16 to 21:—Aloes (Cape), 44; beeswax, 41; buchu, 20; camphor (Jap.), 300; cananga oil, 9; cardamoms, 235; cascara sagrada, 347; cascarilla, 24; castor oil, (Ital.) 95, (Fr.) 29; chamomiles, 15; cinchona, (Ceylon) 451, (S.A.) 44; cinnamon oil, 4; citronella oil, 1,414 tanks and 68 drums; cocaine (crude), 4; cod-liver oil, 1,046; croton-seed, 52; galls (Persian), 2,091; gum sandarac, 188; honey, 22; iodine, 237; juniper berries, 50; kola, 9; lemon oil, 14; lime oil, 2; nux vomica, 1; opium (Smyrna), 69; orris (Ital.), 16; quicksilver, 4,999; quillaia, 1,659; quinine, 21; rhatany, 110; rhubarb, 48; saffron, 2; sandalwood, 204; sarsaparilla, 9; scammonium, 18; senna (Tinn.), 73; vanilla, 2.

The French Customs.

The committee named by the French Chamber of Deputies to consider the advisability of increasing the duties on various products met on Monday last. Amongst the products discussed was permanganate of potash, which will in future be taxed 35f on the minimum tariff, and 55f. on the general tariff. A proposal to increase the duty on chloroform was also considered, but no decision was taken on the subject.

Commercial Salerooms Benevolent Fund.

A meeting of the donors and subscribers of this Society was held at the Salerooms, Mincing Lane, on March 20. Mr. T. Pink presided over a large gathering. The annual report was submitted by the Secretary (Mr D. Craven), in which it was stated that during last year the pensions and amounts granted amounted to 750*l.*, but the annual subscriptions were less than they were two years ago. The amount of special donations received during the past year had been satisfactory, but the committee still had hopes of seeing the invested funds raised to at least 10,000*l.* Owing to the narrowness of their resources they had been compelled to reduce the maximum amount of each pension from 75*l.* to 50*l.* per annum. The Chairman afterwards made a strong appeal in favour of the fund, and urged that a little quiet persuasion among the members of the Rooms might bring about an increased subscription list. Several other gentlemen spoke, the retiring members, with two exceptions, were re-elected, and Mr. Andrew Devitt (Lewis & Peat), and Mr. R. Grey were elected to the vacancies. The following donations were announced:—Ten guineas each from Messrs. G. Aschenheim, Melchers, Runge & Co., J. Hartmann, A. H. Rolls, A., H. Rollet, F. G. Naumann, T. Sargant, Price Hickman & Co., H. Walton, F. A. Browne, H. M. Woodhouse, Andrew Devitt, G. A. Marshall, A. L. Clarke, T. V. Low, Hett, White, T. E. Garrard, J. M. Vanhouse, and J. M. Rucker; and 15*l.* each from Messrs. G. Aschenheim, F. G. Naumann, T. Sargant, T. Cuthbertson, and J. M. Rucker.

Java Cinchona.

From a report on the Government cinchona-plantations in Java, just published, it appears that the total production of Government bark in 1898 was equal to 715 tons; the whole of this had been shipped to Holland by the end of the year, with the exception of 4,783 lbs. of succirubra bark supplied to the Netherlands Indian Medical Service, and 12 200 lbs. of Ledgeriana bark sent to the Bandoeng Quinine works. The rainfall was greater in the last quarter of 1898 than in the corresponding three months of 1897. Soon after the rainy season had set in, the graftings at the Tirtasari plantations were attacked by disease, in consequence of which about 15 tons of wet bark had to be gathered in a month's time. The disease was checked as much as possible by removing and burning the parts affected. With regard to manure-experiments, it was found that stable-manure gave the best results, increasing the sulphate-of-quinine content by ½ to ¾ per cent., whereas sulphate of ammonia led to a lowering of the contents by 0·3 to 1 per cent. The net profit for the year made by Government is estimated at about 10,400*l.* The 12,200 lbs. of bark supplied to the Bandoeng Works averaged 6·115 per cent. of sulphate of quinine, so that the works had to supply to the Government 11,958 oz. of quinine sulphate. By thus supporting a young and struggling industry, the Government did not act merely in a philanthropic spirit, for, if the bark had been shipped to Europe and the quinine had been purchased in the usual way, the cost would have been over 400*l.* more. It is, therefore, anticipated that the supply of Government bark on a larger scale to the Bandoeng Works will be arranged, to the advantage of both parties.

Change in Japanese Tariff.

Owing to decrease of demand for Japanese matches in India and other Oriental markets by Chinese competition, Japanese manufacturers have long been trying to push their opponents out of the markets, apparently with partial success, as several new factories have been started near Hong-Kong. Although the Chinese are not at present formidable competitors of the Japanese in this matter, the latter feel that they will grow and probably become dangerous opponents in the near future. Meanwhile the Japanese find it rather hard to give the fatal blow on account of the increased cost of manufacture caused by increase of import-duties on match-making chemicals under the new tariff. Potassium chlorate, amorphous phosphorus, and paraffin-wax paid duty

at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* until the end of last year, but the new tariff has doubled the duty from January 1 this year. The match-manufacturers of Japan recently held a meeting, and appointed committees to make inquiries as to the abolition of the import-duties on match-making chemicals. The committees have been so far successful that a Bill to abolish the import-duty on potassium chlorate, amorphous phosphorus, and paraffin-wax has been laid before the Diet now in session [February 10], and it has passed both the Upper and Lower Houses without any objection, so that a law relating to it will be promulgated by Imperial Ordinance before long. This industry gives support to no fewer than 140,000 people throughout Japan.

Heavy Chemicals.

[*These prices are for market-centres other than London.*]

The position of the main products of the heavy-chemical market in the Clyde, Tyne, and Lancashire districts remains for the most part much the same as lately recorded, although perhaps the general tone is a shade easier. The volume of business passing is, on the whole, moderately good both for home and export, and, as the reopening of navigation in the Baltic is now approaching, still better business should shortly ensue. Sulphate of copper is easier. Borax very firm. Alum dull. Cyanide of potash very steady.

Alkali Produce.—Bleaching-powder is moving well both for home and export, and price is firm: softwoods on rails, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*, f.o.b. Liverpool; 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, with extras, for hardwoods. Caustic soda is firmer; 60 per cent., 6*l.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; 70 per cent., 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.*; 74 per cent., 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*, all f.o.b. Liverpool; and 76 to 77 per cent., 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool. Ammonia alkali, firm and in request. Soda crystals and saltcake are moving well, and are steady at unchanged rates. Yellow prussiate of potash keeps firm, and figure for best Lancashire makes is still about 7¾*d.* to 8*d.* Chlorates quiet.

Brown Acetate of Lime is lower again, and is now quoted about 4*l.* 15*s.*, c.i.f.

Lead Compounds firm. Sugar of lead, white, 26*l.*, and brown, 18*l.* 15*s.* per ton respectively, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. Nitrate of lead, 20*l.* 10*s.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

In Green Copperas there is not much being done; best Lancashire makes keep at 42*s.* to 43*s.*, f.o.b. Liverpool.

Arsenic.—White powdered is in good request, and firm at 16*l.* 15*s.*, Garston; Tyne, 16*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Tin Salts are higher at 7*d.*, and very firm thereat.

Zinc Salts very firm. Sulphate at 7*l.* 5*s.*, and chloride solution at 7*l.* 10*s.*

Recovered Sulphur meets with good inquiry at 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.*, free on rails.

Sulphocyanides are very quiet. Potassium, 6½*d.* Ammonium, 95 per cent., 5¾*d.*; and barium, 95 per cent., 4*d.*

Sulphate of Ammonia is very firm at higher quotations. Beckton, 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Beckton terms, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Hull and London, 10*l.* 15*s.*; and Leith, 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Exports from Leith last week amounted to 540 tons.

Borax.—Firm, with advancing tendency; powdered, 16*s.* 9*d.*; crystals, 16*s.* 3*d.*

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, March 22.

Castor Oil.—The movement during the week has been slight, but if anything it has been downwards. Good seconds Calcutta is still held for 2 15/16*d.* per lb., and sales have been made at this, but forward delivery is easier. French is quoted easier forward also, and the spot prices are now 2⅞*d.* for first pressure and 2⅝*d.* seconds in quantity.

Gum Acacia.—There have been arrivals of Soudan sorts, and sales are reported at 69*s.* per cwt. for a lot of good hard.

Turmeric.—For 2 lots of split bulbs there were no bids at auction; but afterwards 87 bales sold at 10*s.*, and the balance at 11*s.*, the importer's limits. There were no bids for the lot of rather poor Madras finger, but a parcel in store, rather wormy, is reported sold at a full price.

Sulphate of Copper is very firm at 24*l.* 10*s.* per ton, having recovered from the recent drop.

Turpentine has again moved upwards, and 35*s.* per cwt. is the price to-day. Holders talk of yet higher figures.

African Ginger is the shade easier for the week, and sales have been reported afloat at 20*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., but for store lots 22*s.* is asked.

Beeswax.—Chilian and Peruvian grades are in good demand at unchanged figures—say 7*l.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. Sales of Sierra Leone are reported at 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and there are still sellers at this price.

Chillies.—A sale of fine (20 bags) has been made at 46*s.* per cwt. The supply is very scarce.

Quillaia-bark is held for 15*l.*, but is easier, owing to arrivals.

Honey of all grades is firmly held, Californian being very scarce at 45*s.* per cwt.

German Market.

Hamburg, March 21.

Business is very quiet here at present. The weather suddenly changed, and yesterday the temperature sank to −10° Reamur, with heavy falls of snow. There are few changes to report in drugs, and only few articles showed business of any importance.

Camphor (Refined) remains firm at 245m. per 100 kilos.

Cascara Sagrada is also very firm at 70m. to 75m. per 100 kilos.

Ergot of Rye.—Quiet, at 190m. per 100 kilos.

Ipecacuanha.—Rio very scarce and not offered.

Menthol.—Dull, at 14¾m. per kilo.

Quinine shows a very firm market; the manufacturers do not offer; second-hand is held for 55m. per 100 kilos.

Carnauba Wax is very firm, at 77½m. to 135m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

Cod-liver Oil is tending firmer; non-congealing is quoted at 61m. per barrel.

Russian Anise-oil is quoted 13½m. per kilo., and Star 13m per kilo.

American Market.

New York, March 14

The market continues to present a generally active appearance, and the movement into consuming channels is steady. Transactions of importance are few and far between.

Opium continues weak, and the demand is almost wholly of a jobbing character. Prices are nominal, at $3.00 for cases. Lower figures are generally expected.

Quinine continues the most interesting feature of the market. Quotations show a further advance to 32c. to 34c. in bulk. The principal holders have withdrawn from the market, and manufacturers generally refuse contracts at present prices. The market is strong, and the tendency still upward.

Cocaine is very strong, consequent on good demand and scarcity of crude material. Quotations are steady, at $3.25 to $3.45, according to brand.

Golden Seal (Hydrastis) is a trifle easier, but unaltered. Supplies are scarce, but holders have reduced quotations to 67½c.

Mexican Sarsaparilla continues firm at 11c. to 11½c., but sales have been made at 10½c., and more is to be had at this figure.

Ergot is easier in consequence of freer offerings from abroad. Holders have reduced quotations to 22c. to 24c. for German, and 26c. to 28c. for Spanish.

Buchu-leaves.—Round leaves are in light supply and tending upward. The demand is good, and prices have advanced to 16c. to 18c. according to quantity.

Belladonna-root is easier in sympathy with the London market; 10c. will buy good quality root (German).

Soap-bark is lower; 4c. will buy in quantity.

Cablegrams.

Bergen, March 23, 11.35 A.M.:—The fishings are now at their height, but the results continue poor, the catch to date amounting to 11,964,000, against 16,096 000 at the corresponding date of last year. Owing, however, to the continued rich nature of the livers, the yield of unrefined oil from this year's catch is equal to 12,190 barrels, against 10,948 barrels obtained from the larger catch of last year. The market is firm, and the lowest quotation for steam-refined medicinal oil is 60*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen.

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Hamburg, March 23, 12 28 P.M.:—Quinine is excited, the price having risen to 60m. per kilo. The price of menthol is declining, but cod-liver oil is firmer. Refined camphor is unchanged, at 345m. per 100 kilos.

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New York, March 23, 3.14 P.M.: Business is good here this week, especially in quinine, which is booming, and 40c. has been paid for domestic brands. Cinchonidine has also advanced to 18c. per oz. Opium is weak at $2 95 per lb. Golden-seal root is easier, 60c. per lb. being the price again; so is Rio ipecacuanha, which has sold at $3. Sugar of milk has gone up to 9c. per lb., and colocynth has advanced to 38c.

* * * *

Amsterdam, March 23, 5.46 P.M.:—At the bark-sales today 6,770 packages were offered (4,777 packages February), of which 6,215 packages sold at an average unit of 10.90c. per ½-kilo., against 6.70c. in February. The following

were the approximate quantities purchased:—American and English factories, who purchased the equivalent of 5,867 kilos.; the Brunswick factory 4 462 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories 3 464 kilos.; the Frankfort-on-Main and Stuttgart factories 2,910 kilos.; and various buyers, 3,628 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing-bark ranged from 10c. to 111c. per ½-kilo.; and for druggists' from 14c. to 83c. per ½ kilo.

London Markets.

Acid, Carbolic.—In better demand at slightly dearer rates. Ice crystals 34° to 35° C. are quoted 6⅜*d.* to 6½*d.*; 39° to 40° C. 6¾*d.* to 6⅞*d.* per lb.; 60 per cent. crude 2*s.*, 75 per cent. 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, and Cresylic, 95 per cent. 1*s.* 1*d.*

Acid, Citric.—Good arrivals of raw material lately and absence of demand has led to lower prices, with offers from secondhands at 1*s.* 3*d.*; makers' price is 1*s.* 3¼*d.* to 1*s.* 3½*d.* per lb.

Aloes.—The present scarcity has been somewhat relieved by the arrival of about 50 cases from the Cape, part of which will be offered at the next drug-sales; fine bright hard is worth 26*s.* per cwt.; some medium quality sold about a week ago at 23*s.* All the Socotrine aloes in brandy cases offered at the last sale have been cleared at 70*s.* per cwt. It was good hard brown, part slightly capey; kegs have also been sold at 75*s.* per cwt.

Anise, Star.—Quiet, at 5*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. on the spot; for arrival 90*s.* c.i.f. is quoted.

Arrowroot.—In auction 41 packages St. Vincent sold at 4¾*d.* per lb.

Asafetida.—As announced last week, an auction of this gum was held to-day, when 472 cases were offered (of which about 112 cases sold publicly) consisting mostly of new crop from Bombay. Taking the offerings as a whole, the quality was disappointing, and really fine almondy and pinky block was in small supply. Some twenty prospective buyers were present, and the sales were mostly for American account, where the higher grades of gum have been scarce for some weeks. The prices paid were very irregular, some lots going very cheap, while others were correspondingly dear (some qualities 5*s.* to 15*s.* per cwt. higher) in comparison with the cheaper lots. The following prices were realised:—Good almondy and soft pinky block, 75*s.* to 77*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; medium to fair ditto, 68*s.* to 70*s.* (subject); medium grey, slightly pinky, 54*s.* to 57*s.* 6*d.*; fair grey almondy, 40*s.* to 45*s.*; middling grey and part stony, 33*s.* to 37*s.*; and very ordinary, part stony and common, 20*s.* to 25*s.* per cwt. Previous to the auctions there had been a fair demand for fine pinky at from 70*s* to 75*s.*, and sandy block, part pinky, in last sale at 40*s.* per cwt., and since the auctions further sales have been made. News has come to hand that the s.s. *Knight Bachelor*, bound for New York with a miscellaneous cargo, has jettisoned, among other goods, 50 to 60 cases of asafetida.

Benzoin.—Sumatra kinds have sold at 10*s.* per cwt. higher prices since the drug-sales. Stocks here as well as in Amsterdam are low, and holders anticipate still higher rates, say, 20*s.* per cwt. more.

From January 1 to February 21, the exports from Singapore amount to 178 piculs, of which 93 piculs have gone to Marseilles, 14 piculs to New York, and 71 piculs are on the *Futami Maru* now *en route* for London.

Benzols.—Lower and dull of sale at 7½*d.* per gal. for 90-per-cent. (paid); and 8*d.* for 50-per-cent.; pure is 1*s.* per gal.

Buchu.—Good to fine green round leaves have sold this week at 5*d.* to 6¼*d.* per lb.; yellowish leaf is neglected, and fair round can be had at 4¼*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb.

Calumba is scarce, and sales of common have been made at 1*s.* per cwt. advance on last sales' rate.

Camphor.—After the close of our report last week, a good demand for crude set in, business being done to the extent of about 1,000 piculs Chinese at 127*s* 6*d* per cwt. for March-May shipment, and Japanese at 131*s.* 3*d.*, c.i.f. Since then cables have been received from China quoting 141*s.* c.i.f. In second-hands Chinese has sold at 129*s.* to 130*s.* c.i.f. and 200 piculs Japanese at 132*s.* c.i.f. Refiners are fairly busy, but the usual spring demand for furs has been poor. Prices remain on the basis of 1*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. for bells in ton lots.

The Camphor-monopoly.—We received late on Thursday evening of last week from a well-known firm of importers the following communication in confirmation of the statement then printed.

"Our Japan friends write: 'Much has recently been talked about Government monopoly, as we wired you, and our friend Takagi is the authority for the following:—The Governor-General of Formosa seems to be negotiating with headquarters for stringent measures to stop smuggling camphor by Chinese junks to Hong-Kong, which might result in the prohibition of export altogether, excepting vessels bound to Japan proper, and a full payment of taxes. Many people believe in the necessity of passing a Bill for this purpose through the Japanese Parliament. People apparently better informed say that the Formosa local authorities would have full power, and, considering the Government's money matters, they probably might adopt this easy way of collecting a big revenue. It must, however, not be lost sight of that, on the other hand, things in Formosa continue in a mess, and foreigners there, especially those who have made advances for preparing camphor, might bring forward heavy claims. Without a doubt something definite will be arranged during the next few months. Since the above was written we have received cable advice that the Bill has been passed, and that the monopoly positively comes into force on July 1."

Our own advices from Japan support these views regarding the present financial position, and the prospective expenditure of 40,000,000 yen on the improvement of Formosa, though the subject of a loan will necessitate some internal security. There is nothing to equal camphor for that, but the normal total exports from North and South Formosa do not exceed in value 250,000*l.*, and any reasonable export-duty on this product would not go far as security for the loan.

Cannabis Indica.—Small sales of fair green tops have been made at 6*d.* per lb.

Cardamoms.—The business done this week includes fair medium brown Ceylon Malabars at 2*s.* 4*d.*, and good pale Mysore longs at 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

The Ceylon shipments for the week ending February 28 were 11,251 lbs., 1,500 of which went to Bombay and 9,751 to London, per *Clan Macpherson* and *Clan Alpine*. The reports from January 1 to February 28 were:—

	1899	1898	1897	1896
Lbs.	94,545	73,892	66,733	40,290.

Cinchona.—The following figures relate to the shipments from Java from July 1 to January 31 in the respective years:—

	1898–9	1897–8	1896–7	1895–6	1894–5
Priv. Amst. lbs.	6,146,499	5,663,962	6,029,883	5,556,083	5,002,799
Gov. Amst. lbs.	589,841	392,509	410,540	499,817	525,510

The Ceylon shipments for the week ending February 28 were 13,137 lbs., and from January 1 to February 28 as follows, in the years given:—

	1899	1898	1897	1896
Lbs.	113,996	115,016	79,373	71,967.

The Amsterdam market is in a very excited state. At the end of last week manufacturing bark was selling at the rate of 10c. per unit, and large private sales have been made at between 10c. and 12c. Here there have been good private sales this week at the rate of 2*d.* per unit and over. At the auctions here next Tuesday over 2,000 bales will be offered.

Cocaine.—Very firm and, although unchanged, a rise is expected soon.

Cocoa-butter.—At the Amsterdam auctions, to be held on March 21, 65 tons Van Houten's, 2½ tons Helm, 4 tons Hamer, and 7½ tons Suchard will be offered.

Colocynth.—Fine qualities are scarce and dear abroad as well as here. Fair Turkey apple has sold here this week at 11½*d.* per lb., and 1*s.* is now wanted.

Copper Sulphate has been quiet lately, owing to the decline in the metal. Makers have, however, formed a combination, and no doubt the present prices will be maintained. On the spot ordinary brands are quoted 22*l* 15*s.* per ton; Anchor, 25*l.* 10*s.*; Liverpool is 25*l.*, f.o.b.; there are, however, a few sellers of small lots in second hands at 24*l.* per ton.

Cream of Tartar.—A rising market with few offers from Spain or Bordeaux. Ordinary white crystals are quoted on the spot at 76*s.* to 77*s.* per cwt, and 95 per cent. 80*s.* B.P. powder (99 per cent. to 100 per cent.) is 84*s.* per cwt.

Cuttlefish-bone.—Stocks in Trieste are reported to be very low, and not likely to be increased until the new catch three months hence.

Galls.—Firm, with a small business in Persian green at 55*s.* per cwt. spot, and at equivalent prices for forward delivery. Business has also been done in white at recent c.i.f. rates. Blue Smyrna galls are quoted 52*s.* 6*d.* to 57*s.* 6*d.*, but without business. Japanese have changed hands at 54*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., for arrival. Small lots of Morea have sold on the Trieste market at the parity of 25*s.* per cwt., c. and f.

Gentian.—Large stocks previously reported abroad are said to have gradually gone into consumption. There are still low offers about—viz., 14*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., c. and f.

Gum Arabic.—The offerings at to-day's sales were again heavy, 3,117 packages of all kinds being catalogued. The largest supply was in East Indian varieties, there being 1,623 packages of these alone, only a small proportion of which was Ghatti of uniformly poor quality. Aden sorts made a good show, some good bold lots being on view, but good Turkey sorts were scarce. The demand was poor, only 197 packages being sold publicly, although several private sales were indicated. For good bold Aden sorts 47*s.* 6*d.* was obtained; good bold red, 33*s.*; small pale sifted, 30*s.* 6*d.*; bold chips, 26*s.*; reddish pickings, 19*s.*; Amrad, Egyptian, darkish sorts and dusty, 30*s.*, subject; pickings, 16*s.*; Amrad, Mogador, fair sea-damaged unpicked, 21*s.*; low woody, 5*s.* 6*d.*; Australian, good reddish and dusty, 29*s.*; dark sorts, 11*s.*; brown Barbary, fair ambery-pale, 41*s.*; darker, 32*s.* 6*d.*; Ghatti, good bold pale, 41*s.* 6*d.*, subject; small to medium ditto, 30*s.*; woody sorts, 13*s.* 6*d.*, subject. One lot of Oomra pickings sold at 20*s.*, subject. Neither Ghezirah, Kurrachee, nor white Mogador were bid for. Persian, small white tear, 18*s.* to 21*s.*; pale siftings, 18*s.* 6*d.*; pickings, 10*s.* to 12*s.*; woody pickings, loose collected, 8*s.*; Pondicherry, one bag sea-damaged, 12*s.*; Turkey sorts, good bold pale, 70*s.*; 27 cases sold privately at prices which did not transpire.

Gum Kauri.—Sales of dark-coated chips have been made at 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Gum Mastiche.—Small sales have been made of good white tear at 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb. In Trieste, 10-case lots have sold at the parity of 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb., c. and f.

Gum Olibanum.—The supply and quality in auction were both good, 1,018 packages mostly of fine white varieties being offered. The public demand was slow, only 44 of these being disposed of, but a considerable amount of private business at fair prices is reported. Fair white drop, slightly blocky, sold at 23*s.* 6*d.*; woody garblings 16*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*; fine bold pale drop was limited at 45*s.*; slightly coloured drop, 35*s.* to 40*s.*; small medium, 25*s.* to 30*s.*; siftings, 17*s.* Privately, fine-picked gum has been advanced to 65*s* per cwt, but this figure has not been paid; sales of sifted from second pile have been made at 28*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt.

Gum Tragacanth.—During the past ten days a good business has been done in the new arrivals of medium and lower grades at prices ranging from 6*l.* to 9*l.* per cwt. The selection of these qualities is now very small, and prices are likely to be maintained.

Ipecacuanha.—Very quiet; a bale or two of Rio have sold in second hands at 13*s.*; importers ask 11*s.* 9*d.* to 12*s.*; for Cartagena 7*s.* 9*d.* is wanted.

Isinglass.—The periodical auctions were quiet, and only a small proportion of the 500 packages offered found buyers at steady to dearer prices on the whole.

Jalap.—The stock in New York in first hands on March 10 amounted to 136 bales, some of which is poor and small tuber. Good heavy was then quoted 5¾*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

Juniper-berries.—Ten-ton lots are quoted at 7*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., c. and f.

Kolas.—Bright small split African have sold at 3*d.* per lb.

Lime-juice.—In auction 12 packages unworked West Indian offered without reserve, sold at 6*d.* to 8*d.* per gal.

Liquorice-root.—Decorticated is in good supply and freely offered at 36*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.; cut, pastille-size, 35*s.* to 42*s.*; and fine impalpable powder at 54*s.* per cwt. upwards.

Menthol.—A small business is doing in second hands at 7*s.* 3*d.* per lb. on the spot.

Musk.—Fair thin skin blue Tonkin pod can still be bought at 72*s.* 6*d.* per oz.

Nux Vomica.—For Cochin seed 12*s.* per cwt. c.i.f. has been paid this week.

Oil, Cassia.—Quite neglected, and, in the absence of business, easier, at 4*s.* 4½*d* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb., with a small business at the lower figure.

Oil, Castor.—Hull manufactured is 25*s.* to 26*s.* per cwt. in barrels, and 2⅞*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. in cases, according to pressing, ex wharf London. Belgian, first pressing, on the spot, is 25*s.*; July-December shipment, 24*s.* 6*d.*; second pressing, spot, 24*s.* per cwt. East Indian firsts are not to be had, and good prices would be given for them. Medicinal Italian is steady at 34*s.* per cwt. c.i.f.

Oil, Citronella.—Steady at 11¼*d.* per lb., c.i.f., in drums.

The Ceylon shipments for the week ending February 28 were 85,810 lbs., and from January 1 to February 28:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Lbs.	199,951	308,402	54,590	158,209

Oil, Cod-liver.—Most agents report a fair business this week at from 59*s.* to 60*s.* per barrel, c.i.f. New oil is coming along freely, and agents are busy with deliveries. A few parcels of 1898 oil have sold at 54*s.* per barrel. c.i.f.

Bergen, March 18.—The fishery up to date is the poorest for many years on record, and, as the best time is now approaching, the fishing, on the whole, may be put down as poor. The catch of cod up to date is as follows:—

	1899	1898	1897	1896
Millions ...	8,310,000	12,300,000	15,200,000	9,500,000
Yield, hectl....	9,785	9,812	11,677	3,704

The market shows a better tendency, and prices seem to be low, compared with quantity and prospects. Exports to date are 1,753 barrels, against 1,601 at the same date of last year.

Oil, Peppermint.—Japanese dementholised is easier at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f. Small sales of Kobayashi have been made on the spot at 3*s.* 6*d.*; 40-per-cent. oil is quoted on the spot at 4*s.* 9½*d.* HGH lower, business having been done at 5*s.* to 5*s.* 1½*d.* per lb. on the spot in five-case lots. Wayne County is quoted 3*s.* 3*d.*, c.i.f.

Oil, Star-anise, is slow of sale, with sellers at 5*s.* 9*d.* per lb. and buyers at 5*s.* 7½*d.* spot; for arrival there are buyers at 5*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., January–July shipment.

Oil, Turpentine.—Advanced by 9*d.* to 1*s.* per cwt. since last week; American is now quoted on the spot at 34*s.* per cwt.

Oils, Fixed.—Cotton oil is very firm at 5*s.* per ton advanced, refined being quoted on the spot at 16*l* 10*s.* to 17*l.* per ton in casks. Linseed has also advanced 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per ton on the spot, pipes being offered at 17*l.* 15*s.*, and barrels at 18*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for immediate delivery. Rape unchanged, at 21*s.* to 21*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. spot for crude, and 22*s.* 6*d.* for refined. Ravison, 17*s.* Cocoanut: Ceylon, 25*s.* 9*d.* spot in pipes; Cochin, 29*s.* 6*d.*; Palm, fine Lagos, 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Opium.—Quiet and unchanged, at 11*s.* per lb. for fine Persian on the spot, and offers of less have been refused. Small sales of Smyrna druggists' have been made at slightly easier rates; from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* is quoted for seconds, and 8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 9*d.* for good to fine. Turkey soft-shipping has also attracted attention, and during the past fortnight fair progress has been made. Smyrna advices report that the new crop of manufacturing sorts has sold at 7*s.* per lb., c.i.f., for August shipment, and 7*s.* 7*d.* for prompt.

Smyrna, March 11.—Business has been steady during the week, and all the small orders have been executed at buyers' prices. This reaction has been due to change of temperature and to the rains which are general. The sales for the week are 27 cases Karahissar at the parity of 7*s.* 11*d.*, 4 cases Yerli at 8*s.* to 8*s.* 1*d.*, and 6 cases current and Karahissar at 7*s.* 8*d.* and 7*s.* 10*d.* per lb., c.i.f., all for exportation. Market closed weak with buyers. The arrivals were 1,390 cases, against 3,400 last year.

Constantinople, March 17.—The market, which closed firm last week, has slightly come down, and lower prices are obtainable. There are buyers for London account on the market, and holders have ceded 35 cases at 2*d.* below last week's prices. Reports to hand state that the recent severe cold has not so far had any detrimental effects on the growing plants. The sales for the week amount to 35 cases.

Orange-peel.—New crop French in thin ribbons is quoted 36*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

Orris.—Steady. Stocks in Italy have been reduced of late. Selected Florentine is quoted on this market at 32*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. Sorts have sold this week at 28*s.* spot.

Phenacetin.—Reports from abroad intimate that at the quotation now ruling leaves no profit for the manufacturer, although attempts are being made to reduce the price still further than present values. Here the market is dull and weak at from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per lb., according to make.

Potash, Prussiate.—English yellow remains very firm at 7¾*d.* to 8*d.* per lb., on the spot.

Quicksilver.—Quiet and easy, at 8*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per bottle from second-hands, and 8*l.* 5*s.* from importers.

Quinine.—Another week of active speculation in second-hand parcels, of which sales and resales have been effected at prices up to 1*s.* 9¼*d.* on the spot, and 1*s.* 9½*d.* for May, the estimated turnover since last Thursday being about 800,000 oz. We closed our report then at 1*s.* 4⅝*d.* for spot. The business done up to Wednesday included Amsterdam at 1*s.* 5½*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d* for May delivery; gold and silver, 1*s.* 5¾*d.* to 1*s.* 7¾*d.*; Taillandier at 1*s.* 5¼*d* for March-April, and May at 1*s.* 5½*d.* In the morning the market slightly receded, and business in speculative brands was done at 1*s.* 8¾*d.* per oz., but before the market closed it had gone up to 1*s.* 9*d.* A small business in "English" quinine was done at 1*s.* 7*d.* per oz. for consumption, and practically the whole of the parcels of French quinine which were floating about at 1*s.* 3*d.* per oz. have been cleared at higher rates. To-day opened with brisk buyers, and the market grew more and more excited as hourly reports of the Amsterdam bark auctions were received, and the prices paid up to 4 P.M. were 1*s.* 9¼*d.* per oz. on the spot, 1*s.* 9½*d.* for May, and 1*s.* 10*d.* for August delivery. Manufacturers withdrew all quotations when they knew how the Amsterdam sales were going, but their decision will be come to after we go to press. The last official quotation for German brands was 1*s.* 5*d.* per oz.; it is expected that this will be advanced to 1*s.* 9*d.*, probably 2*s.* The market closes firm. The exports from Java from July 1, 1898, to January 31, 1899, were 714 cases; no shipments were made during January. The latest price for Imperial quinine is 1*s.* 8½*d.*, and for Java 1*s.* 8*d.*

Saccharin.—Another arrangement has been come to by the makers, and a rise in price decided upon.

Scammony-root.—Offers of less than 22*s.* per cwt. have been refused.

Senega.—Firm on the spot at 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for Western root.

Shellac.—Dearer. At auction on Tuesday the small supply of 150 cases offered, of which 100 sold at 69*s.* per cwt. for fair orange TN, marking an advance of 4*s.* upon last sales' rates; the remaining 50 cases O.K. were bought in at 78*s.* There has been a better demand privately in all positions since the auctions, at the prices established there. For April-June steamer-shipment a few hundred cases have changed hands at 66*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Yesterday and to-day over 1,000 cases blocky second orange changed hands at 68*s.*

Soda Nitrate has again advanced, ordinary and refined being now quoted 8*s.* 7½*d.* per cwt. on the spot.

Spices have been dull throughout the week. At the auctions on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* was rather easier; bold cut sold at 75*s.*; bold and medium, at 52*s.* 6*d.*; medium and small, at 34*s.* 6*d.*; and small, at 30*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt.; washed rough, at 23*s.* to 24*s.*; and cuttings, at 17*s.* per cwt. Jamaica partly sold at steady rates; common dark to ordinary, 57*s.* to 63*s.* 6*d.*; fair rough, 64*s.* 6*d.* to 68*s* 6*d.*; and dull washed, 75*s.* to 82*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* rather easier; none offered at auction, but April-June delivery has sold at 3⅜*d.* to 3$\frac{13}{32}$*d.* per lb.; fair red picked Penang sold at 6¾*d.* to 7*d.* per lb. Zanzibar *Chillies* were bought in at 33*s.* per cwt. for ordinary stalky; and Japan, at 14*s.*; except a small lot of fair red, which sold without reserve at 35*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Nutmegs* are easy, and *Mace* quiet—common small sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. *Cinnamon-chips* bought in at 3⅝*d.* per lb *Cassia-lignea* lower, 20 cases of selected new crop sold at 47*s.* per cwt.; good new crop broken sold at 34*s.* per cwt. *Pimento* quiet but firm, the parcels offered were bought in at 4⅝*d.* to 4⅞*d.* per lb. *Pepper* quiet, but the market is steady; Singapore white has sold to arrive at 8½*d.* to 8⅝*d.* per lb., according to position; Penang neglected. Singapore black is quoted at 5$\frac{3}{16}$*d* on the spot, and business has been done for shipment at 5⅜*d.* per lb.

Stramonium in good demand at 29*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. All narcotic herbs appear to have been scarce this season.

Sugar of Milk.—About ½*d.* per lb. dearer, owing to the active demand in New York for consumption and export. Quotations have advanced to 4½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. for powder, according to brand, and 7*d.* to 7½*d.* for crystals.

Sulphonal.—The makers are firm at 16*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* per lb., according to quantity. New outside offerings have appeared, bids being invited—14*s.* per lb.

Sulphur firmer, foreign roll being quoted at 112*s.*, double-refined ground 107*s.*, and flowers 115*s.* per ton, c.i.f.

Turmeric.—Fair split Cochin bulbs, rough, sold at 15*s.* per cwt. in auction, and dark Chinese finger and bulbs at 16*s.* 6*d.*; fine bright Madras finger is held for 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per cwt.

Vanilla.—Reports from Réunion state that a cyclone has visited the island. In consequence the price of Bourbons has risen 5f. per kilo. in Paris. This market is also firm, and inquiry is good.

Wax, Bees.—Dearer. Jamaica has changed hands at 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., an advance of 2*s.* 6*d.* on last auction rates. Madagascar has also sold at 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. No business in Australian.

Coming Events.

Monday, March 27.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 8.15 P.M. Lecture on "New Official Preparations," by Mr. J. H. Baskin.

Tuesday, March 28.

Bradford and District Chemists' Association, County Restaurant. Debate on P.A.T.A matters, opened by Mr. S. N. Pickard.

Royal Photographic Society, 12 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. "Ozotype with Carbon Tissues; a New Method of Pigment Printing," by Mr. T. Manly.

Wednesday, March 29.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 3 P.M. Anniversary meeting, election of officers, and President's address.

Forfarshire and District Chemists' Association, at Lamb's Hotel, Dundee, at 5 P.M. Mr. J. R. Hill will explain the new Poisons Regulations.

An Advertisers' Exhibition is to be held at the Niagara Hall, Westminster, from April 22 to May 6.

Another Camphorated-oil Case.—At Tottenham Petty Sessions on March 16, Messrs. Gorman & Gorman were summoned by Mr. Bridge, inspector, for selling camphorated oil which Mr. Bevan, the public analyst, certified contained only 4 per cent. of camphor. Mr. C. E. Gorman, who appeared in answer to the summons, pleaded guilty, admitting the accuracy of the analysis. He had ascertained that his assistant had made a mistake in the proportions of the ingredients. The Bench said it was important that the public should be supplied with a compound which was properly prepared, and fined defendants 30*s.* and costs.

Kronthal

WATERS.

Absolutely Natural! Every bottle filled at the Kronthal Springs.

Sole Importers—SCHWEPPES LTD.

Messrs. SCHWEPPES LTD. have pleasure in notifying the general public that they have secured the SOLE AGENCY for the importation of Kronthal Waters into the United Kingdom.

After full enquiry and numerous experiments, Messrs. SCHWEPPES LTD. are of the opinion that the Kronthal Natural Mineral Waters are unsurpassed by any other Waters imported, for use as follows, viz. :—

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BLUE LABEL.

A Delicious Table Water.

May be drunk plain, and especially adapted for blending with WINES and SPIRITS, LEMON SQUASHES, FRUIT ESSENCES, CHAMPAGNE and other Cups.

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A most Palatable, Highly Mineralised Water.

Most valuable in cases of Gout and Stone.

Effects the Elimination of Uric Acid from the Blood.

Laboratory experiments prove that Kronthal (Red Label) is a distinct solvent of Uric Acid and Gouty deposit.

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RED LABEL ACTS AS A VERY MILD APERIENT.

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An Exceptional Iron Water.

Invaluable in Cases of Anæmia and Chlorosis.

Contains Iron in a very valuable, because easily assimilable form.

Its administration secures the same improvement in bloodless conditions as the well-known Bland Pill, used so largely by the Medical Profession.

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Prepared from the Finest Scotch Winter Barley and combined only with

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"GLYCEROL OF MALT" is unique in this, that while its Digestive Power ranks high among Malt Preparations, it contains no other preservative than PRICE'S GLYCERIN, and this, while perfectly innocuous, provides the very element required to render it a complete food, viz.: the Fat-producing quality characteristic of Glycerin (see "Properties and Uses of Glycerin," by M.D., M.R.C.S.).

It is very pleasant to the taste, and its great nutritive properties may be taken advantage of by Children and Invalids, Growing Youth, Convalescents, Brain Workers, Athletes, Professional and Business Men and Women.

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READ WHAT CHEMISTS SAY ABOUT THEM.

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Liberal supply, with name and address printed on, sent carriage paid to all dealers in St. Jacobs Oil and Vogeler's Curative Compound where we are assured they will be used to our mutual advantage.

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McKesson & Robbins : Originated 1870 : New York.

WHY SHOULD THE "McK. & R." PILLS BE PRESCRIBED?

1. Because they are prepared from materials of the highest quality only.
2. Because they are made according to the B.P. or other Standard Authorities, and therefore al the combinations are well tried and of recognised value.
3. Because they are taken pleasantly—being tasteless—and readily, being ovoid in form.
4. Because they are not subjected at any stage of preparation to the injurious action of heat.
5. Because the coating of *pure transparent gelatine* preserves the contents from oxidation.
6. Because they are always soluble, and the contents soft and quickly disintegrated.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CAPSULED PILLS.

Aloes, all the B.P. combinations..... 5 gr.
Aloes, Dilute (Dr. Hall Dinner Pill)..... 4 gr.
Aloes Barb.
Saponis Pulv.
Pulv. Ext. Glycyrrb.
Theriaca, āā..... 1 gr.
Aloes and Nux Vomica—
Aloes Soc. ..... 1½ gr.
Ext. Nucis Vom..... ½ gr.
Aloin ..... $\frac{1}{10}$, ¼, ½, 1 gr.
Aloin, various combinations.
Anti-Dyspepsia (Fothergill)—
Strychninæ ..... $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
Pulv. Piper Nig. ..... 1½ gr.
Pulv. Ipecac..... 2-3 gr.
Ext. Gent..... 1 gr.
Arsenious Acid..... 1-20, 1-50 gr.
Asafœtida, U.S. and B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Atropine ..... 1-100, 1-300 gr.
Blue Pill, B.P. ..... 1, 2, 3, 5 gr.
Blue Pill, with Colocynth and Hyoscyam... 5 gr.
Calcium Sulphide ..... 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.
Calomel, Colocyn., and Hyosc..... 5 gr.
Calomel Co., B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Camphor and Hyoscyam..... 2 gr.
Camphoræ
Ext. Hyoscy., āā ..... 1 gr.
Cannabis Indica ..... 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Cascara Sagrada..... 3 gr.
Cathartic Comp., U.S.P.
Ext. Jalap ..... 1 gr.
Ext. Coloc. Co. ..... 1 1-3 gr.
Hyd. Subchlor. ..... 1 gr.
Gamboge. ..... 1-4 gr.
N.B.—The ready solubility of the "McK. & R." Pills is readily proved by taking a dose of these.
Colocynth Comp., B.P..... 4, 5 gr.
Colocynth, other combinations.
Copaiba Compound—
Cubebæ Pulv. ..... 2 gr.
Ferri Sulph. Exsic..... 1-2 gr.
Mass. Copaib. ..... 1 gr.
Tereb. Venet..... 1 1-2 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate..... 1-30, 1-20, 1-10 gr.
Croton Oil..... 1-2 gr.
Diuretic—
Ext. Buchu, Potass. Nitrat..... 1 gr.
Scillæ Pulv. ..... 1-2 gr.
Emmenagogue—
Ferr. Sulph. Exsic. ..... 1 1-2 gr.
Thus, American ..... 1 1-2 gr.
Aloes Socot. ..... 1-2 gr.
Ergotin ..... 3 gr.
N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot or 30 ms. fl. extract. This form is more reliable and uniform in effect and more agreeable than the liquid preparations.
Euonymin ..... 2, 3 gr.
Iodoform and Iodoform with Iron..... 1 gr.
Ipecac. ..... 1-4, 5 gr.
Ipecac. Co. ..... 5 gr.
Ipecac. and Squill, B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Iron Pill, B.P. Add. ..... 3, 5 gr.
Iron Arseniate..... 1-8 gr.
Iron reduced by Hydrogen (Quevenne).. 1, 4 gr.
Iron and Quinine Citrate..... 2 gr.
Laxative, Vegetable—
Res. Podoph.
Ext. Hyoscy.
Ext. Taraxi., āā..... 1-4 gr.
Ext. Coloc. Co. ..... 1 gr.
Jalapæ
Res. Leptand. āā..... 1-2 gr.
Ol. Menth. Pip.
Mercury, Biniodide ..... 1-16 gr.
Mercury, Proto-iodide.... 1-20, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 gr.
N.B.—Made from the absolutely pure *yellow* impalpable powder, free from mercury and from biniodide.
So-called "green" proto-iodide contains uncombined mercury.
Mercury with Chalk ..... 1 gr.
Morphine Muriate ..... 1-8, 1-4 gr.
Nitro-Glycerine ..... 1-200, 1-100, 1-50 gr.
Opium ..... 1 gr.
Opium and Camphor..... 1 gr.
Opii Pulv..... 1 gr.
Camphoræ ..... 2 gr.
Pepsin, Pure ..... 1 gr.
Phosphorus ..... 1-100, 1-50, 1-30 gr.
N.B.—In no kind of Pill are the advantages of the "McK. & R." method better exemplified or more in request. No other brand of Phosphorus Pills is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament.
Phosphorus and Iron—
Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-50 gr.
Ferr. Redact. ..... 2 gr.
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Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-100 gr.
Ferri Carb. ..... 1 gr.
Quininæ Sulph. ..... 1 gr.
Phosphorus and Nux Vomica—
Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-50 gr.
Ext. Nucis Vom..... 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus and Quinine—
Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-50 gr.
Quininæ Sulph. ..... 1 gr.
Phosphorus and Valerianate of Zinc—
Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-50 gr.
Zinci Valer. ..... 1 gr.
Picrotoxin ..... 1-80 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Quinine, Bisulphate .... 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Quinine, Sulphate ..... 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Quinine Co. (Anti-Malarial).
Largely prescribed in America with excellent results.
Rhubarb Comp., B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Rhubarb with Blue Pill ..... 5 gr.
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Strychnine ..... 1-50 gr
Tonic Laxative (Fothergill)—
Quininæ Sulph. ..... 2-3 gr.
Strychn. ..... 1-30 gr.
Ferri Redact.
Ext. Bellad., āā ..... 1-4 gr.
Valerianates, Iron, Quinine, and Zinc.
Warburg's Tincture and the same without Aloes
Each Pill = 1 fl. drm. of the Tincture.
Zinc Phosphide ..... 1-4, 1-2 gr.
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Special Combinations of 3,000 or more Pills made and Capsuled to order for Hospitals, &c., at Special Quotations.

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Has been placed on the **P.A.T.A. LIST**, and the minimum retail prices are for

1/1½	2/9	4/6	11/-
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This preparation does not contain any poison which is included in Part 1, Schedule A, of the Poisons Act; therefore the Signature of the purchaser is not required.

Chemists who study their own reputations should never be thoughtless enough to sell an imitation Chlorodyne. Any first-class old-established Chemist will tell you that Dr. Browne's preparation is the only genuine Chlorodyne.

I have placed the Original Chlorodyne on the Protected List, because, although about 25 per cent. only of the Chemists have seen fit to actually join the P.A.T.A., I have reason to believe that a large majority is in favour of a guaranteed profit.

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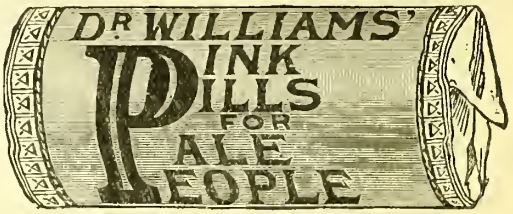

A greatly increased scheme of winter advertising for the above is now in progress, and sales are rapidly increasing. Pamphlets are being distributed from house to house in all districts. Show cards supplied, carriage paid, on application to British Depôt as above.

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ANTIMONY—Crocus, Oxide 98 per cent., Sulphide, Golden Sulphuret, and all Antimonial preparations.

ESSENCES—Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, and Strawberry, and all Fruit Essences.

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ESSENCES OF LEMON, BERGAMOT, & ORANGE, guaranteed absolutely genuine; unadulterated.

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SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the Gums, reducing all Inflammation; will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

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Has been used for over Fifty Years by millions of Mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

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Pharmaceutical Preparations and Specialities.

Pearl and Gelatine Coated Pills.

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QUICKEST SALES.

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May now be had in **£5** Lots, at Lowest Prices, Carriage Paid. Packages Free.

ORDERS must be accompanied by Cash. Cheques to be made payable to Thomas Beecham, and crossed "Parr's Bank, Limited, St. Helens."

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PRICES.—Beecham's Pills, 9½d. size (36 pills)...	... **7/-**
13½d. „ (56 „)...	... **9/6**
2s. 9d. „ (168 „)...	... **25/-**
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SUPERIOR TO COD LIVER OIL, TINCTURE OF IRON, OR PEPTONE.

HOMMEL'S HÆMATOGEN

(Hæmoglobinum concentratum et Glycerinum purissimum [Imperial German Patent, No. 81391], agreeably flavoured). Entirely free from Antiseptic Chemicals.

A BLOOD-FORMING TONIC, OF THE UTMOST VALUE

In General Debility, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Neurasthenia, Rickets, Scrofula, Weak Heart, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Catarrh of the Stomach & Bowels, Loss of Appetite, Slow Convalescence after Fevers, & Over-Rapid Growth in Young Persons.

Kept in Stock by all Pharmaceutical Chemists. Selling price of original 9-ounce Bottles, 4/-

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ANTISEPTIC DISINFECTANT DEODORANT.

NON-POISONOUS. NON-CORROSIVE. NON-VOLATILE. READILY SOLUBLE. VERY PORTABLE. ECONOMICAL.

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IMPROVED FLEXIBLE GELATINE CAPSULES.

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Quotations and Samples on application.

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EXTRACT. CASCARÆ LIQUID.

MADE FROM REALLY OLD BARK.

Being large buyers of bark direct from America, we can guarantee that this Extract is prepared from two years old bark.

A GOOD PILL
and
A GOOD PROFIT.

Dr. SCOTT'S PILLS

ARE PROTECTED UNDER THE P. A. T. A. SCHEME.

1/1½ size	Wholesale Price,	10/- per dozen.
	Minimum Retail Price,	1/- „ box.
2/9 „	Wholesale Price,	24/- „ dozen.
	Minimum Retail Price,	2/6 „ box.

These Pills can be safely recommended by all Medicine Vendors as a mild and effectual aperient for both sexes. They never cause griping. They are useful for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, &c.

Messrs. LAMBERT & CO. will be pleased to supply Handbills, with Name and Address, CARRIAGE PAID, on receipt of Business Card direct to 173 Seymour Place, London, W.

"PEPSENCIA." A palatable digestive, containing both the rennet and peptic ferments; it may be advantageously used for making junket and whey.

Supplied in 4-oz. and 8-oz. bottles at 21*s.* and 36*s.* per dozen.

"PANOPEPTON." The nutritive constituents of beef and wheat in a soluble and freely absorbable form.

Supplied in 6-oz. and 12-oz. bottles at 24*s.* and 40*s.* per dozen.

"PEPTOGENIC MILK POWDER." This powder when added to cows' milk, water and cream yields a food exactly like human milk.

Supplied in two sizes at 21*s.* and 40*s.* per dozen.

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AN ODOURLESS SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM.

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A SOLUBLE GUAIACOL PREPARATION AND A NEW REMEDY AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

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Tinctures, Ethers, Liniments, and **Spirituous Extracts, &c.,** prepared with purest Spirit, and from best quality of raw Drugs, in accordance with requirements of British and other Pharmacopœias, **Iodoform** (absolute), **Iodine Resublimed, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Iodide,** all Preparations of **Bromine, Santonin** (from Turkestan factory), **Cocoa Butter, Castor Oil, Chloroform, Cod Liver Oil, Resina Jalapæ, Resina Scammoniæ.**

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WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BOTANIC DRUGGISTS.

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CHLOROFORM

DUNCAN'S PURE
S.G. 1·490

PREPARED ENTIRELY FROM
BRITISH ETHYLIC ALCOHOL
BY
DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & Co.,
EDINBURGH & LONDON.

NOTE.—This, which is prepared entirely from British Ethylic Alcohol, is the only **Chloroform** which we supply as *Duncan's Pure*, S.G. 1·490.

To be kept Cool, and not exposed to a Strong Light.

POISON.

N.B.—THE LABELS FOR METHYLATED CHLOROFORM AND BLUE LABEL CHLOROFORM HAVE ALSO BEEN ALTERED.

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WE DO YOUR

Business a distinct amount of good if you stock our "D. C. L." Malt Extract, as it is sold at Popular Prices, and we do the

ADVERTISING.

We shall be delighted to recommend Customers to you. And as no one is allowed to sell under our marked prices, or face value,

WE GUARANTEE FAIR RETURNS.

We trust you will either stock our article direct from us or secure supplies from your usual Drug or Sundry House.

SUPPORT US.

Our "D. C. L" Malt Extract is put up in 8-oz., 16-oz., and 52-oz. Bottles (fluid capacity), to sell at 1/-, 1/9, and 4/6 each respectively. Our prices to Retailers are 9/6, 16/6, and 43/6 per dozen net. Carriage paid on 3-dozen lots. "D. C. L." Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil is put up in same sizes of Bottles and at same prices as our plain "D. C. L." Malt Extract. No other firm will give you the same value. Our quality is unrivalled in appearance, flavour, and starch-converting power. We can prove this from Analysts' reports and extracts from Medical Press, but if you prefer to rely on your own research we shall be happy to send you a free sample. Write to us,

THE DISTILLERS COY., LIMITED, EDINBURGH.

We believe many Chemists would find it profitable to sell our celebrated "D. C. L." Yeast, which has been extensively advertised for years, and is renowned all over the United Kingdom both for Home use and Bakery purposes. In some districts it is difficult for us to get Agents, and a Chemist would be just the right party to supply Families. If you are favourably disposed to the idea, write to

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SINGLE VACCINATION (S.V.) TUBES, 6d. each. TUBES, 1/6, and HALF-TUBES, 1/- each. PIN POINTS, 1/- per doz.

VACCINE ANTISEPTIC EJECTORS, 1/3. VACCINATORS which remove the cuticle without drawing blood, 5/-, post free.

HUMAN VACCINE from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted. Tubes two-thirds full, 1/8 each; one-third full, 1/- each. Special quotations for quantities.

P.O.O. (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank) with orders payable to Edward Darke, Secretary.

Cod-liver Oil

"LOFOTEN," 1899.

In the early part of the Season much "new" cod-liver oil was placed upon the market of distinctly inferior quality. This oil was the kind manufactured on the Southern fishing-grounds of Norway, and before the Lofoten fishing had commenced. Such oil is always inferior to Lofoten oil; but this year it has been worse, because many coal-fish accompanied the cod-fish, and their livers were used along with cod livers. This oil we do not touch.

Our new Lofoten oil is of the same high quality and unimpeachable purity which have made t so satisfactory to Pharmacists who bought from us last year. "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" of March 11 says of it:—

> "We received last Saturday morning from Messrs. Randall & Son, of Southampton, a sample of their cod-liver oil prepared in the Lofoten district. The oil is different in several respects from samples of Norwegian oil which we have previously seen this year. It is pale in colour, practically odourless, and is destitute of the slightly irritating effect upon the fauces which is characteristic of the Southern oil. It is also more limpid. Messrs. Randall & Son offer this oil in Winchesters as well as in original barrels, and we notice that the Winchesters have a very striking label which shows the cod-fishing in the Norwegian fiords."

We are prepared to supply this oil in any quantity, either in Original Barrels or in Winchester Quart Bottles, and will furnish samples and prices on application.

RANDALL & SON,

Telegraphic Address:—
"QUININE SOUTHAMPTON."
Telephone No. 252.

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists,
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THE MOST
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SELLS AT SIGHT.

Has the Largest Sale of any Smelling Bottle in the World.

Wherever introduced has become a general favourite, giving universal satisfaction to both buyer and seller, commanding an increasing sale through personal recommendation.

Bears a larger profit than a fancy bottle, without the trouble of filling.

It is the best-got-up Shilling Article in the market.

Correspondence solicited from pushing houses publishing Price Lists.

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ACIDS GENERALLY.
ACETIC ACID SPECIAL.
Sulphites & Bisulphites of Lime, Soda, &c.
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CASTOR OIL

The *Lancet* of 8th June, 1895, says:—"MITCHELL'S PROCESS of extracting and refining Castor Oil is obviously an improvement which the profession cannot fail to approve and welcome, since in removing the great objection to the Oil—namely, that of repulsive taste, as well as in securing its full therapeutic effect—it is calculated to assist and to facilitate the administration of a very valuable therapeutic agent."

The *British Medical Journal* of 18th May, 1895, says:—"Castor seeds have, unless very old, a pleasant nutty flavour, and the disagreeable taste of ordinary Castor Oil has been produced by the conjoint action of moisture air, heat, and fermentative changes during the expression of the Oil from the Seeds and its subsequent treatment. An oil can be obtained as pleasant to the taste as the fresh seed, if the expression is not assisted by artificial heat, and the Oil at once freed from impurities by filtration without heat, in vessels from which air is excluded, and bottled *in vacuo*. . By MITCHELL'S COLD PROCESS . . the Oil thus obtained has a simple bland taste resembling olive oil, the nauseous taste associated with the ordinary Cold Drawn Castor Oil being entirely absent."

The *Hospital* of 8th June, 1895, says:—"We have tested the samples sent us both clinically and chemically, and the results are excellent. . . We have never yet met with an Oil that had not this taste till we tried Mitchell's. . . . We consider this oil the very best we have met with, and can cordially recommend its use to the profession."

Put up in 2, 4, & 8 oz. bottles, to be retailed at 6d., 9d., & 1s.

Also supplied in
WINCHESTERS at low prices, which will be forwarded on application.

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For over THIRTY YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as

THE ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC CURE for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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The only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4.

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THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

To be obtained in Bottles at 4*s.* 6*d.* from all Chemists, &c., &c.

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CHEMISTS enclosing Trade Card will be supplied free with a neat Showcard

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JULES DENOUAL & CO.

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COPAIBA CAPSULES,
SANTAL OIL CAPSULES,
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Flexible or Hard.

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TOOTH POWDERS.

Special to Shippers and Large Buyers.

Carbolic (Carmine and Mauve Pink Shades), **White Rose, Pure White Rose Perfume, Camphorated Chalk.** Finest ingredients.

All the above are guaranteed harmless to the teeth and gums. Put up in tins of 7 lbs., 14 lbs., 28 lbs., 56 lbs., and 112 lbs. net; also in decorated tin boxes to retail at 1*s.*, 6*d.*, and 2*d.* For samples, prices, and terms, please write to

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MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS,

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HAVE you ever given consideration to the fact that Fluid, Solid, & Powdered Extracts, though ***honestly*** made, might vary 50 per cent. in their medicinal strength, from time to time, through the variability of the drug used?

Do you fully appreciate the Difference this is likely to make most any day in the reputation of your Prescription Department?

Take Cannabis Indica for example: The selection of this drug is attended with peculiar difficulties because of the fact that only the non-fertilised female flower-spikes are possessed of therapeutic activity, the male spikes and female flower-tops which are bearing seed being inert. At the same time the three varieties resemble one another so closely that, when crushed and intimately mixed in the bale, it is practically impossible for even the drug expert to distinguish the active from the inert.

What Guarantee do we Offer?

All drugs not amenable to chemical assay we test physiologically upon animals. Again take Cannabis Indica for an example: We carefully prepare the fluid extract, then administer it to animals, with the result that, if therapeutically active, after the lapse of the normal interval of time, the action of the drug becomes manifest in the staggering gait, loss of muscular control, reduction of temperature, &c., followed by insensibility. If otherwise, the crude material is rejected as being inert.

Our Fluid, Powdered, and Solid Extracts, from drugs of determinable strength, are accurately regulated by assay and adjusted to a uniform standard, but with such drugs as Aconite, Cannabis Indica, Ergot, Digitalis, Strophanthus, &c., *among the most important in the whole materia medica*, there is one and only one way whereby their therapeutic activity may be guaranteed, and that is, by physiological tests upon animals. Parke, Davis & Co. is the only House engaged in this work; therefore the only House that *CAN* guarantee the therapeutic activity of their entire line of Fluid, Solid, and Powdered Extracts.

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST AS WELL AS OURS TO SPECIFY P., D. & CO., AND TO SEE TO IT THAT YOUR ORDER BE NOT DISREGARDED.

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THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., LIM., WASHINGTON, COUNTY DURHAM, ENGLAND.

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WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

GILTSPUR STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally that, being Sole Proprietors of the Business of

BARRON, SQUIRE & CO., BUSH LANE,

and also the various Formulæ of the Special Preparations of

JAMES BASS & SONS, HATTON GARDEN,

they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves to supply them in all their integrity.

SPECIMENS OF THESE PREPARATIONS have REMAINED in the MUSEUM of KEW GARDENS during 28 YEARS WITHOUT DETERIORATION.

"SWEET" PEARL COATED PILLS.

TINCTURES, ETC., IN BOND.

ARTHUR H. COX & Co.,
BRIGHTON.

BLAUD, 1 gross in Bottle ... ... 36/- gross.
LITTLE LIVER, 40 in Tube ... ... 28/- ,,
ANTIBILIOUS, 24 in Box ... ... 20/- ,,

SEND FOR DETAILED LIST.

100 YEARS' REPUTATION.

Awarded Certificate of Merit.

KEARSLEY'S
Original Widow Welch's Pills

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE GENUINE.

RETAILERS MAY SAFELY RECOMMEND THEM.

The Original Widow Welch's
FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared by C. & G. Kearsley,
Of 17, North Street, Westminster.
Price 1s. 1½d. & 2s. 9d. Stamp Duty included

FAC-SIMILE OF LABEL.

Prices to the Trade:—13½d. .. 9/6 per doz. 2/9 .. 23/- per doz.
13 to the dozen of the 2/9 size.
Minimum Re-selling Prices:—13½d. .. 1/-. 2/9 .. 2/6.

LIVING PROFITS GUARANTEED.

The Retailer knows that KEARSLEY'S are THE GENUINE, and we trust the Trade will explain this to all Customers who ask for Cheaper Imitations.

Special Quotations to Shippers and for large quantities by application to C. & G. Kearsley.

Supplied in BOTTLES for EXPORT, 13 to doz. 2/9 size, same terms as Boxes.
UNLESS SO PACKED WE CANNOT BE RESPONSIBLE.

N.B.—Chemists can have attractive Show Card, also Hand Bills, sent free by application to C. & G. Kearsley, 17 North Street, Westminster. Chemists in the Colonies through their Wholesale House.

FORTUNA HÆMATOGEN.

Price 2/- per bottle (9 oz.). To be obtained, with 30 per cent. discount, from the principal Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Houses, or from the

FABRIK PHARMAC. PRÆPARATE,
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F. J. BYRNE, Chemist,
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Has the largest and most handsome premises in the

DRUG TRADE IN RHODESIA.

Agencies undertaken

Composed of the Purest Drugs.
Leading Varieties at Lowest Prices.
SUPERIOR TO PEARL COATING.
CATARRH SNEEZE SNUFF in Tubes, on Cards, or Boxes, 8/- per gross.
Speciality:
PRIVATE RECIPES.
Scottish Sugar-coated Pill Co.
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Send Business Card for Samples and Price List.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, HULL.

Manufacturers of Granular Effervescent Preparations. We shall be glad to give specially favourable quotations, and send samples of our superior Nos. 1, 2, and 3 qualities of CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

IMPORTERS OF
Cod-liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot, Otto de Rose, and all Essential Oils.

IMPORTERS OF
Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine, Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, selected Smyrna Opium, &c.

MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaiba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, and **Blaud's Pill Capsules**, equal to 1, 2, and 3 pills. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application for either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

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Alkali Products.

BM&Co. TRADE MARK.

Crescent Brand.

These products are made by the Ammonia Process, and are distinguished from others by their great purity.

Bicarbonate of Soda. A pure, refined, and recrystallised salt is particularly notable by its freedom from metals, or any base other than soda. Gives no appreciable reaction for sulphates, and contains not more than 0·035 per cent. of sodium chloride, a trace which scarcely gives "the slightest characteristic reaction" of the B.P.

This sodium bicarbonate is well adapted for the preparation of granular effervescent preparations and salines, seidlitz powders, baking powders, and for other medicinal and domestic purposes. It is the purest and cheapest sodium bicarbonate made.

Concentrated Crystal Soda. This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners, brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

Pure Alkali, 58 degrees. A dry white powder; dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent. carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

ALSO

Soda Crystals. **Caustic Soda.** **Bleaching Powder.**

Manufactured from pure Carbonate, and supplied of all degrees of strength.

Retailers can obtain these products through any Wholesale house by specifying Brunner, Mond & Co.'s "Crescent" Brand. The manufacturers supply wholesale quantities only, and will quote on application to

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIMITED, NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

PROTECTION FOR THE CHEMIST.

Each and every box of ***JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S*** Belladonna Plaster, whether in 1-yard or 5-yard rolls, the regular porous back or breast Plasters, will contain a distinct guarantee over ***JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S*** Signature that the Plaster in the box specified conforms to the requirements of the B.P. 1898.

In addition to this, in each and every box will be placed a slip showing the actual analysis of the Plaster or Plasters the box contains.

This assures the safety of Chemists purchasing ***JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S*** Belladonna Plasters.

NO CHANGE IN PRICES.

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WHOLESALERS, OR DIRECT FROM

JOHN TIMPSON & CO.,

104 Golden Lane, E.C.

Look at the opposite page.

BELLADONNA PLASTERS AT A GLANCE.

	Imperial.	Metric.
Liquid Extract of Belladonna ...	4 fl. oz. ...	100 c.c.
Resin Plaster	5 oz. ...	125 grammes

Evaporate the liquid extract of belladonna on a water bath until it is reduced in weight to one ounce (or 25 grammes); add the resin plaster previously melted. Mix.

This plaster contains 0·5 per cent. of the alkaloids of BELLADONNA ROOT.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster conforms strictly to the B.P. 1898 in strength and kind of drug used.

BELLADONNA PLASTER.—JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S FORMULA.

Belladonna gathered in proper time and season extracted with alcoholic menstruum so as to retain all soluble constituents of the drug by macero-percolation, reduced in vacuo to a semi-solid extract. Incorporated by mixing cold with plaster mass.

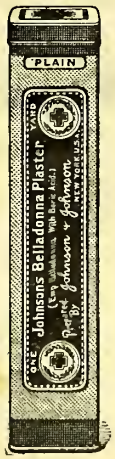
JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER CONTAINS ALL THE SOLUBLE CONSTITUENTS OF BELLADONNA IN ABSORBABLE FORM.

The essential feature of Johnson & Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is the use of an absorption promoting base that frees the pores from fatty matter, thus insuring reliable and increased action of the drug.

Each and every box of Johnson & Johnson's Belladonna Plasters contain a warranty over their signature that the plasters contained in the box conform to the requirements of the B.P. 1898.

Also each and every box contains a statement showing the analysis of the plasters in that identical box.

CONSTITUENTS OF BELLADONNA . . .

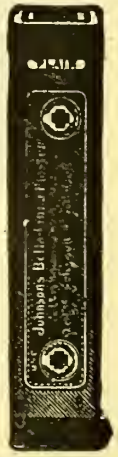


Atropine.
Hyoscyamine.
Belladonnine.
Atropamine.
Apoatropine.
Starch.
Malic Acid.
Chryastropic Acid.
Leaxtropic Acid.
Succinic Acid.
Acetic Acid.
Prendatorin.
Phyteumscolla.
Gum, Wax, Mucilage, Asparagin, Albumin.
Atrosin.
Chlorophyll.
Potassium Salts.
Magnesium Malate and Phosphate.
Calcium Malate and Oxalate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Ammonium Salts.

28 Victoria Street, Westminster.

Messrs. John Timpson & Co.

Dear Sirs,—



I have made a careful examination of Johnson & Johnson's Belladonna Plasters.

The result of three careful extractions of the plaster mass titrated with Mayer's reagent, and using Dragendorff's factor of 00414 for Belladonna alkaloids is 0·489 %.

I hereby certify that 0·489 of Alkaloids were present in Johnson & Johnson's Belladonna Plasters.

I have further identified the alkaloid as Atropine, and proved the absence of Hyoscyamine and Scopolia Extract.

Yours faithfully,

Samuel Rideal, D.Sc.Lond., F.I.C.

POROUS PLASTERS

Of Reliable Strength and Guaranteed Purity,

IN RUBBER COMBINATION.

7½ by 5 inches.

In Boxes of 2 dozen.

BELLADONNA, B.P. 1898.

BROWNISH COLOUR, STANDARDISED.

Containing 0·5 per cent. Root Alkaloids.

On Cotton Cloth	per gross	42/-
On Scarlet Felt	„	48/-

BELLADONNA (LEAF).

GREEN COLOUR. Made from Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna Leaves.

On Cotton Cloth, opt. } special quality and strength	per gross	42/-
On Scarlet Felt, opt. } special quality and strength	„	48/-
On Red Canton Flannel	„	31/-
On Cotton Cloth	„	25/-

STRENGTHENING.

On Cotton Cloth	per gross	25/-
On Red Canton Flannel	„	25/-
On Scarlet Felt	„	36/-

Other sizes (12 by 7, 9 by 6, &c.) at proportionate prices.

Name and Address of any Customer printed without extra charge on lots of one gross, which may be assorted.

SUBJECT TO USUAL DISCOUNT.

A. de St. DALMAS & Co.

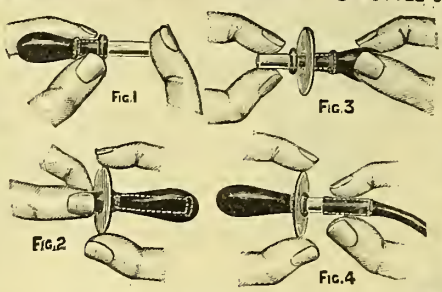
(Formerly MOOR—Established 1823),

LEICESTER.

Makers by Appointment to Her Majesty's Government.

PATENT HOLDFAST SOOTHERS AND FEEDING BOTTLE UNIONS.

Well moisten Union and push into Teat, as shown in Fig. 1. Pull Teat through hole in Shield, Fig. 2.



Pull Teat up to shoulder, Fig. 3. To detach pull off tubing, as Fig. 4, and push back Union into Teat.

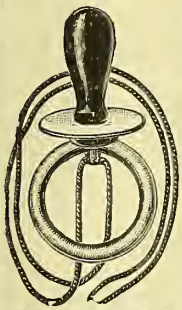
ADVANTAGES.

Absolute fixture of Teat and Shield, therefore impossible to get out of place by accident.

Complete Bone and Rubber Rings. Attractive get up, with Whistles, Bells, &c

1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* lines.

If you cannot obtain from your Wholesale House send for samples. More than one hundred to choose from.



Patentee and Manufacturer—

A. S. CARTWRIGHT,

75 Ford Street, Hockley, Birmingham.

Wholesale and Shippers only.

TO CLINICAL THERMOMETER BUYERS, SHIPPERS, &c.

DENTON'S CLINICAL THERMOMETERS have had a constantly-increasing sale for upwards of a quarter of a century. They are guaranteed the best English make. There are various patterns to choose from. They are reliable, accurate, and neat. One trial is sufficient to recommend them. They are in use all over the world. All standard patterns kept in stock (special kinds and scales made to order). Our latest pattern, the "Quickset," can be "set" with only one or two shakes, thus avoiding the trouble of swinging the arm for five minutes. They are the greatest boon on the market for Nurses, as they save fatigue. Wholesale of

S. G. DENTON (Maker to the Government),

Correspondence Invited.

25a Hatton Garden, LONDON.

WORKMEN'S HEALTH-PROTECTING AND SAFETY APPLIANCES (REGD.)

PREVENTING DISEASE & PROLONGING LIFE.

Respirator or Lung Preserver

To Protect the LUNGS and THROAT from Dust, Poisonous Gases, and other Impurities.

Adapted for use in White-lead Works, Paint and Colour Works, Chemical and Pulverising Works, Tobacco and Snuff Factories, Iron Works, Smelting and Refining Works, Paper Mills, &c., &c.

PRICE, carriage paid, 6/- each net.

Improved Safety Spectacles.

The most complete invention of its kind. Does not hinder the sight.

Price, per doz., carriage paid, from 24/- net. *Write for Prospectus.*

ZIMMER & CO.,

82 Mark Lane, London, E.C.

FACTS SUPPORT OUR GUARANTEE!

SEABURY'S
Belladonna Plasters

Messrs. SEABURY & JOHNSON have for years maintained ·5 per cent. of Belladonna Alkaloids as the standard strength for their Belladonna Plasters, and for this reason no change has been called for in their formula, which has now been standardised by the British Pharmacopœia. Honest and standard goods *ONLY* have always been manufactured and supplied, hence protection and satisfaction has always been secured by Chemists stocking Seabury & Johnson's Belladonna Plasters. Independent analyses and published official reports support their statements, and, furthermore, prove that Seabury & Johnson's Plasters alone can be relied upon.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE GRAHAMSTOWN EXHIBITION.

GUARANTEES UNSUPPORTED BY FACTS ARE MISLEADING.

Report of "THE LANCET," December 3rd, 1898.

"SEABURY & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS are not only "satisfactory on account of the rubber basis, but—of more importance still— "are standardised in regard to the constituents of Belladonna, the yield of "alkaloids on analysis being just slightly over half per cent. in accordance "with Pharmaceutical requirements. These Plasters may therefore be relied "upon."

The Name of SEABURY & JOHNSON on any Plaster stands for a guarantee of full Pharmacopœial strength, and the highest standard of excellence of manufacture and uniformity.

A Written Guarantee is given to Purchasers of Seabury & Johnson's Plasters where requested.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

SOLE DEPOT FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES:

FASSETT & JOHNSON, 31 & 32 Snow Hill, LONDON, E.C.

RENDELL'S

"WIFE'S FRIEND" SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION

Several Injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained against "Infringers" (reports of which have appeared in "The Chemist and Druggist," the most recent being in issues of April 24 and May 29, 1897, and March 19, 1898), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of "W. J. RENDELL," "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof, in connection with Pessaries ***not*** manufactured by

W. J. RENDELL,

Inventor and Sole Maker of the "WIFE'S FRIEND" SOLUBLE PESSARY,

15 CHADWELL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

See that the Registered Trade Mark and Number (but in red ink) are upon each box thus:—

Registered Trade Mark without which none are genuine. No. 182,688.

W. J. Rendell

Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

HOT WATER BOTTLES, RUBBER BANDAGES, &c., &c.

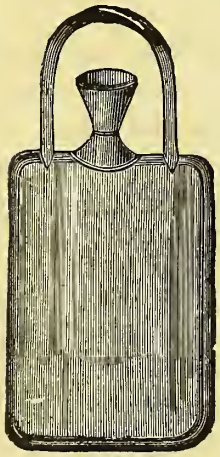


Fig. 955.

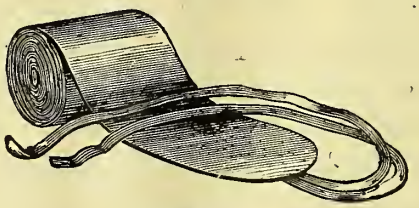


Fig. 400.

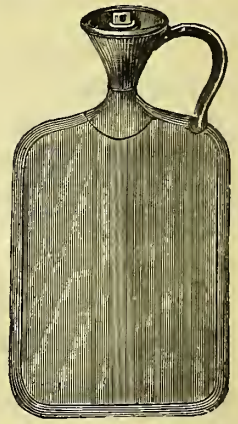


Fig. 957.

THE "EMPIRE" PURE PARA BANDAGES (Fig. 400).

	Width, in.	5 ft.	7½ ft.	10½ ft.	15 ft.	21 ft.
Light Substance	3	1/-	1/6	1/11	2/10	3/9 each.
" "	2½	-/11	1/4	1/9	2/6	3/5 "
Heavy "	3	1/-	1/6	2/-	3/-	4/- "
" "	2½	1/-	1/5	1/10	2/9	3/8 "

Plain, Pricked, or Perforated are all the same price.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS (Guaranteed English Make).

Ordinary.	Flat Back.	Lens Front.	30-sec.	30-sec., Lens Front.
13/6	21/-	30/-	27/-	48/- doz.

Name Engraved Free for Orders of not less than ½ doz.

HOT WATER BOTTLES (Figs. 955 or 957).

Size.	Light Substance.	Heavy Substance.	Covers.	Size.	Light Substance.	Heavy Substance.	Covers.	Size.	Light Substance.	Heavy Substance.	Covers.
8 by 6	2/-	2/6	-/9 each.	12 by 6	2/9	3/6	-/11 each.	14 by 8	4/-	5/-	1/- each.
10 by 6	2/5	3/-	-/9 "	12 by 8	3/6	4/6	1/- "	14 by 10	4/6	5/6	1/2 "
10 by 8	3/-	3/9	-/11 "	12 by 10	4/-	5/-	1/- "	14 by 12	5/3	6/6	1/3 "

Owing to the continued advance in Price of Raw Rubber we are compelled to add an advance of ***10 per cent.*** to above Prices of Hot Water Bottles and Rubber Bandages. This advance will be taken off immediately the state of the Rubber Market will permit. We are convinced that a Trial Order will show better value than others in the market. Our Polished "Empire" Enema Syringe, at 17/- dozen, plus 10 per cent. advance, is still without a rival as a high-class article at a low price. ***Will not get hard in cold weather.***

Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue and compare our Prices with other Houses. The Quality of all our Goods we guarantee to be the Best.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, 91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM MATHER, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL **Surgical Plaisters**

MANCHESTER.

BELLADONNA * * POROUS PLAISTERS

42/-

PER GROSS. 7½ × 5 in.
Subject to usual discount.

* * RUBBER COMBINATION

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN 0·5 PER CENT.

ROOT EXTRACT BELLADONNA ALKALOIDS.

***N.B.*—Belladonna Plaisters, made in strict compliance with the new 1898 Pharmacopœia,**
ARE REDDISH BROWN IN COLOUR.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

London Agents: MACE & HALDANE, 94 Milton St., E.C.

THE SUSPENSORY BANDAGE

TO RECOMMEND IS

The "SYRACUSE,"

With SELF-ADJUSTING LOOP at back of Pouch.

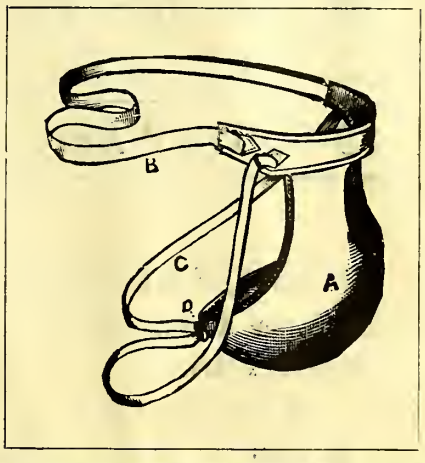
(PATENTED IN ENGLAND.)

HAS THE
LARGEST SALE
OF ANY
SUSPENSORY BANDAGE
IN THE STATES.

3 Sizes, Large, Medium, & Small.

Made in Seven Qualities, to suit all Markets.

Each Bandage is boxed separately with Printed Guarantee.



Each Bandage bears a Guarantee to give satisfaction to Wearer, or money returned at our expense.

COTTON POUCHES.

Nos.	10	16	21
	6/6	12/-	18/- per doz.

SILK POUCHES.

Nos.	26	31	34	36
	24/-	30/-	48/-	72/- per doz.

We call attention to the fact that our Bandages are advertised in all the leading Athletic papers, and are largely used by Athletes of all kinds. We would strongly recommend all Chemists who require a first-rate Bandage, and who wish to give satisfaction to their Customers, to hold stock, which will enable them to supply our Bandages when asked for.

May be obtained from all leading Druggists' Sundries Houses throughout the Country, or from the

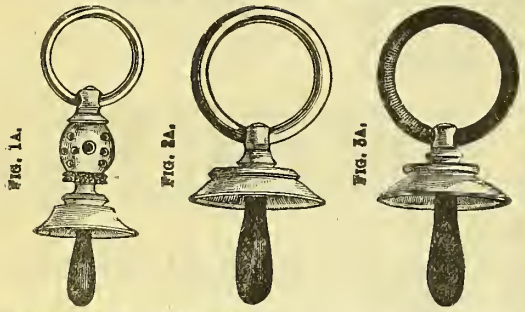
WELLS MANUFACTURING CO. (H. C. Quelch), LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.—Our Reduced Prices for Soothers will be maintained.
Retail at 2*d.*, 3*d.* 4*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* each.
Price Lists on application.

'THE LILY.'

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Figs. 1A, 2A, and 3A, with Patent Unbreakable Ring and **CONCAVE SCREW SHIELDS,** TEAT and SHIELD SECURELY FIXED.



"Concave Shields," Invented and Registered by T. E. Marriott.

Retail at 6d. & 1/- Other Patterns supplied as usual.

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS—

E. MARRIOTT & CO.

HASTINGS, England.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY
(I. ISAACS & CO., Proprietors)

Beg to inform the Trade that they have made a further reduction in the price of their Bottles, as follows:—

The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, plain or graduated—

3 & 4 oz. ..	*7/6* per gross.	10 & 12 oz. ..	*12/-* per gross.
6 ,, 8 ,, ..	*8/6* ,,	16 ,, ..	*16/-* ,,

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons—

½ oz... ..	*3/6* per gross.	1½ oz.	*4/6* per gross.
1 ,, ...	*3/9* ,,	2 ,, ...	*5/-* ,,

PLEASE NOTE.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
106 MIDLAND ROAD ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.
Established 50 years. *Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.*

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.

A.D. 1777.

BUY KENT'S BRUSHES.

See pp. 72 to 75, Winter Issue, 1898; also Diary 1899, pp. 554, 555, 556, 557.

NOW IS THE TIME

To examine your stock of SPONGE BAGS, and order for the Coming Season. Having made favourable contracts for materials, we are in a position to quote at a very low price. The Quality we guarantee A1 and Second to None on the Market. NOTE, NO ADVANCE. Standard Sizes.

	No. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
4894 Ordinary Check, Fancy I.R. Binding	3/6	4/3	5/4	6/3	7/3	8/3	9/6	10/10	per Doz.
4895 Twill Check, with Silk Corded Ribbon Mounts	4/9	6/-	7/3	8/6	10/-	11/6	13/-	15/-	per Doz.

The above prices are subject to our usual Discount of 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. One Month.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT on Gross Orders 10 per cent. and 10 per cent. One Month. Special Quotations for Larger Quantities.

F. SCHUTZE & CO., 89 SOUTHWARK ST., S.E.

Telegraphic Address—"ODORATORS LONDON."

SOLPORT BROS.,

66 SHAFTESBURY STREET,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

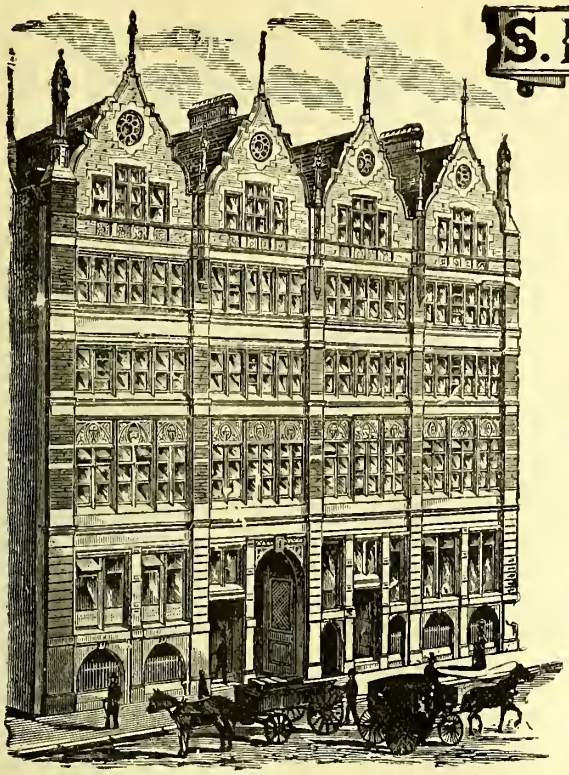
Telegrams: "SOLPORT LONDON."

MANUFACTURERS (Wholesale & Export) OF

- Corn, Bunion, & Court Plasters.
- Gold Beater's Skin.
- Bath and Flesh Gloves, Straps and Pads.
- Loofah Bath Gloves, Straps and Pads.
- Chest Protectors.
- Finger Stalls.
- Eye Shades.
- Vaccination Shields.
- Loofah Socks for Boots & Shoes.
- Respirators, &c., &c.

SOLPORT'S "FURFELT" CHEST PROTECTORS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.



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BOOK OF ILLUSTRATIONS

CONTAINING NEARLY

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SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

OF ALL KINDS

MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION ENCLOSING BUSINESS CARD

Forwarded Post Free to all parts of the World.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON

7 to 12 ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

ABSORBENT LINT

(Of Improved Qualities)

SAMPLES SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

REDUCED PRICES.

	Per lb.		Not less than 112 lbs. each or assorted, per lb.	
Maw's No. 11 Lint	1/2	5 per cent. Monthly a/c	1/-	5 per cent. Monthly a/c.
Maw's No. 1 Hospital	1/2		1/-	
Maw's No. 2 Hospital	1/4		1/2	
Maw's Superior Hospital	1/6		1/4	
Maw's Superior Surgeons'	1/8		1/6	
TAYLOR'S Super A1 Flax *Improved, Absorbent*	3/-		2/6	
Ditto, in 1-oz. packages	3/6		3/-	

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON,

7 to 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

HAYWOOD'S NOVELTIES FOR 1899

TRUSSES, covered with a New Material, CONGO.

Soft to the body, and do not chafe. Do not **get hard with perspiration,** as is the case with Leather, and therefore suitable for those **working in Pits. Furnaces,** &c., as it can be **washed,** combining Cleanliness, Comfort, and Cheapness.

BELTS made from CONGO.

Light, Warm, inexpensive, and **can be washed.**

SUSPENSORY BANDAGES

With purses woven to the shape. No **Binding,** no **Wrinkles. CONGO** Bands. Light and Washable.

PREMIER ELASTIC STOCKINGS AND APPLIANCES

Made from New Material. Softness and Brightness of Silk at the price of Thread.

J. H. HAYWOOD, Surgical, Electrical, Athletic, and Veterinary Appliance Manufacturer,
CASTLE GATE, NOTTINGHAM. London Office: 27 Falcon Square.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

VIMULE

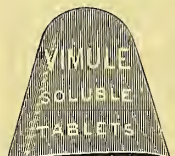
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

SOLUBLE TABLETS

Previously Advertised as

LAMBERT'S SOLUBLE QUININE TABLETS.

PERFECTLY PREPARED.



ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

SALE UPWARDS OF 8,000,000.

These Tablets are manufactured by us of the best materials procurable. We guarantee every one to be of accurate proportions, and can with confidence recommend them to the trade as one of the best ever introduced.

They are packed in specially neat metal boxes of 1 doz., and sealed with our Registered Label, without which they are not genuine.

Our method of packing particularly adapts them for exportation. Being practically air-tight they will keep in perfect condition for a long period, and liability to injury by variation of climate is reduced to a minimum.

Advertised to retail at 2/- per box of 1 dozen. 5/- for three boxes. 9/6 for six boxes. 17/- for 12 boxes.

Trade Price.

12/6 net per dozen boxes of 1 dozen each.
Single boxes 1/3, including postage.
Orders of ½ doz. boxes and upwards sent post free.
Can be obtained through any wholesale house.

PERFECTLY PREPARED.

TRADE PRICES MODERATE.

SALE UPWARDS OF 8,000,000.

A. LAMBERT & CO., 16 DALSTON LANE, **LONDON, N.E.**

The Privy Council has assented to the Poisons Regulations, which are now (February, 1899) compulsory.

VERY DISTINCTIVE BOTTLES FOR POISONS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "GLASSCOY," YORK.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1794.

Patent Phototype Recess Labels.

(IMPERVIOUS TO ACIDS.)

N. M. Poison with Phototype Label. Fig. 66.

THE YORK GLASS CO., LTD.,

YORK, ENGLAND.

W. M. & N. M Ribbon-pattern Recessed Poison Bottle. 5 oz. and 8 oz.

ROUNDS, ribbed, for Poison, stoppered, **N. Mo.** and **W. Mo.**, in white or actinic glass. **Fig. 66.**

Fluid contents about	5	10	20	30	40 oz.
Average height to top of square head Stopper...	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Price per dozen with square head Stopper ...	21/6	21/6	24/6	27/-	28/-

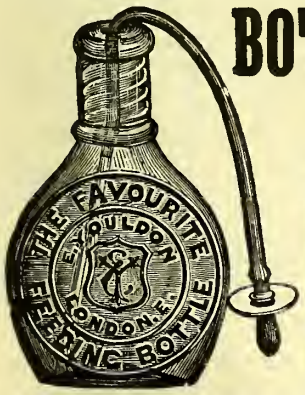
The above poisons are supplied in actinic green glass, *unless otherwise ordered.*
The Labels, as an additional precaution, are prepared with a **red ground edged with white**. Fig. 66.

ROUNDS, ribbed, for Poison, stoppered, **N. M.** and **W. M.**, in white or actinic glass, with recess gold ribbon label. Fluid contents about 5 oz. and 8 oz., total height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Price 21/6 per dozen.

FOR THE POISON CUPBOARD.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.
POISONS, Wide Mouth, Hexagon, white, or actinic	3/-	3/3	3/3	3/9 per dozen, Stoppered.

London Office and Showroom: 76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

BOTTLES FOR ALL REQUIREMENTS



Trial Orders and enquiries solicited by

E. YOULDON,

ESTABLISHED 1840,

East London Glass Bottle Warehouse,

36, 38 & 40 GREAT GARDEN ST., WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address—"YOULDON LONDON."

SURGICAL LINTS, BANDAGES,

BLEACHED, GREY AND ABSORBENT COTTONS.

SURGEONS' TOW. **PROTECTIVE LINT**

TELEGRAMS: "LINT LIVERPOOL."

WORKS: MARK ST. MILLS, LIVERPOOL.

THE LIVERPOOL LINT CO.

CARDS.

FOR TERMS APPLY to the PUBLISHER.

FREDK. FINK & CO.
10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.
SPECIALITIES: Glycerine — Gum Arabic — Gum Tragacanth—Pure Beeswax—Honey.

PRECIPITATED CHALK,
CRETA PRŒCIP.B.P.
Whitest & Purest Quality. Cheapest Sellers in the Market.
AUG. LEVERMORE & CO., 34 Lime St., LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams—"LEVERMORE LONDON." A B C Code used.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DEALER IN
PURE SPANISH CANARY SEED
AND
CUTTLEFISH BONE.
J. MACQUEEN, BROWN STREET, GLASGOW,
AND PORT ST. MARY, SPAIN.

E. H. THIELLAY'S (Registered 1867)
EAU F. JOUVENCE, GOLDEN.
Producing Flaxen Golden Hair.
Gold Medal, PARIS, 1867. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
This is a very superior article. In Bottles at 3/6, 6/-, & 10/.
All Wholesale Houses, or direct from
E. H. THIELLAY,
Parfumeur-Chimiste, Amersham Park, New Cross, LONDON, S.E.
(SHOWROOMS AT CHARING CROSS HOTEL.)

BREWSTER, SMITH & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Scientific Apparatus and Pure Chemicals,
6 CROSS STREET, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS NOW READY,
wherein New Apparatus will be found described. Sent post free to Chemists on application. *See page 234, July 30, 1898.*

THE BENEDICTINE SALVE
(Made by the Benedictine Monks of Buckfast Abbey, Devon.)
CURES CANCEROUS WOUNDS, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, TUMOURS, ULCERS, ABSCESSES, WHITLOWS, SCROFULOUS SORES, and other similar diseases. The ingredients and preparation of this salve are, and have been for centuries, a secret with the Benedictine Monks of France. Its healing properties have been effectually proved, and hundreds of testimonials might be given.
SPECIFIC ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are also supplied.
The Salve and Pills are sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d. each; post free for 1s. 2½d. each; two boxes 2s. 4d., with full directions for use. Apply to the Rev. Procurator, Abbey, Buckfastleigh, Devon. AGENTS WANTED.

SPENCER & SON,
MECHANICAL DENTISTS TO THE PROFESSION,
38 South Street, GREENWICH.
FIRST-CLASS Work of every description on very moderate terms. Send for Price Lists.
Great Reduction in Vulcanite Work. Punctuality Guaranteed.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

FINEST SHEEP DIPS.
Fluid, Powder, and Paste.
PATENT SHEEP DIPPERS.
With or without Wheels.
GUARANTEED DISINFECTANTS.
Soluble Fluids and Carbolic Preparations.
FLETCHER BROS. & CO., Government Contractors, CRIMSBY.

CACHETS "FINOT"
(White or Coloured),
WITH INSCRIPTIONS IN ANY DESIRED TINT; ALSO PLAIN OR EMBOSSED.
"Beautifully made, and the inscriptions give them a distinction all their own."—*C. & D.* "Perfection of Cachets."—*Lancet.*
These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia, & other powders.
COOPER & CO., 80 Gloucester Road, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
In Nine Sizes. Also made to fit existing machines.

THE THORNTON-PICKARD
See our 2-paged Advt., pages 100 and 101,
Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1899.
CAMERAS & SHUTTERS
Illustrated Catalogue with full particulars, post free, from
The Thornton-Pickard Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Altrincham.

HIGH-CLASS MECHANICAL
DENTISTRY
Lowest Prices, Superior Workmanship. Price Lists free.
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Prepared from the fresh Articular Cartilages and Synovial Membranes of healthy animals. In Bottles, 3s., 5s. 6d., and 10s.

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Containing the active principle of the Thyroid Glands of the sheep, 4 grains equal to about one-eighth of a fresh gland. Also PILLS and TABLETS, each containing a dose of Thyroidine.
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Per lb.... ... 1/9 | For 56 lbs ... 1/7
For 28 lbs ... 1/8 | For 112 lbs. 1/6

"RED CROSS"
Cotton Wool.

In 1-lb. CARTONS.

Per lb. 1/2

"RED CROSS"
Gauze.

6 yard pieces, each in airtight package.

Alembroth, per doz. yards	...	1/10
Boracic ,,	...	1/10
Carbolised ,,	...	1/9
Eucalyptus ,,	...	2/6
Iodoform ,,	...	4/6
Salicylic ,,	...	2/6
Sublimate ,,	...	1/10
Sulphate of Zinc ,,	...	2/9
Thymol ,,	...	3/4
Zinc and Mercury Cyanide, per doz. yards	...	2/6

BURGOYNE,
BURBIDGES & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
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"RED CROSS"
Antiseptic Lint.

Boracic 50 per cent., per lb.	..	1/6
Carbolised 6 per cent. ,,	..	2/-
Iodoform 4 per cent. ,,		6/3
Salicylic 10 per cent. ,,	..	2/-

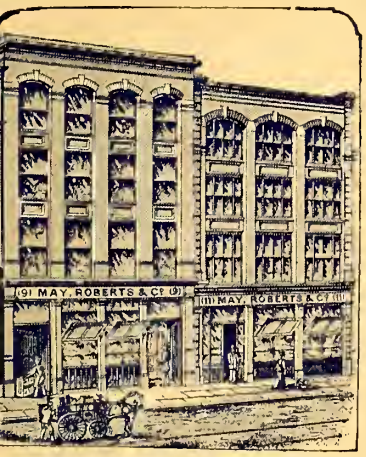
"Red Cross" Antiseptic Wool.

Boracic 50 per cent., per lb	..	1/3
Carbolised 6 per cent. ,,	..	1/6
Iodoform 10 per cent. ,,	..	5/6
Sal Alembroth ,,		1/9
Sublimate ¼ per cent. ,,	..	1/8
Salicylic 4 per cent. ,,		1/9
,, 10 per cent ,,	..	2/6

"RED CROSS"
Bandages.

6 yards long.

1 in. wide	..	1/- doz....	9/-	per gross.
2	,,	...1/9	,, ...18/-	,,
2½	,,	...2/3	,, ...24/-	,,
3	,,	...2/9	,, ...30/-	,,
3½	,,	...3/3	,, ...36/-	,,



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IN BOXES OF ONE DOZEN.

SOLID CONES OF PURE MENTHOL.

FIG. 1.

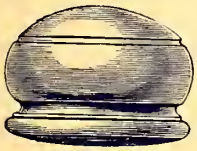


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

d., Fig. 1, Polished Boxwood, per doz. 2/6
d. „ „ „ „ 3/–
/– „ „ „ „ 6/–
/– „ Varnished „ „ 4/6

In Polished Boxwood.
6*d.*, Fig. 2, per doz. 3/–
1/– „ „ 4/6

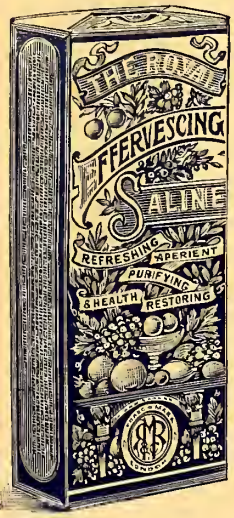
6*d.*, Fig. 3, in Glass Bottles ... per doz. 3/–
1/– „ „ „ ... „ 6/
(*Cones first wrapped in tinfoil, suitable for export.*)

d. size, White Wood, on plain cards of 1 dozen or "Head" cards of ¼ gross ... ... per gross 6/6
(One-gross lots, 6/–)

d. „ Varnished, on "Head" cards of ¼ gross ... ... „ 13/–
(One-gross lots, 12/–)

d. „ „ on "Head" cards of 1 dozen ... ... per dozen 2/–
(Six-dozen lots, 1/10 per dozen.)

EFFERVESCING SALINE.



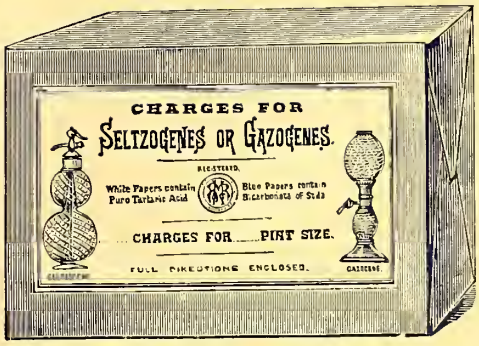
A Fine Dry Powder, Effervescing Briskly.

Put up in stoppered Cheltenhams, each in carton and coloured wrapper. No name on wrapper.

Per dozen 7/6
½-gross lots, per gross ... 84/–

The same without carton or wrapper, per dozen 7/–.

SELTZOGENE AND GAZOGENE CHARGES.



2	3	5	8 pint.	
11/–	12/–	17/6	27/–	per dozen (10 in box).
11/8	13/–	20/–	30/–	„ (12 in box).

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"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Trade Prices:

Per Case.

25 Large Bottles	-	20/-
50 Small ,,	-	32/6
100 Quarter ,,	-	32/6

Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

5 per cent. Discount upon orders for 10 Cases.

TERMS:—Six Months' Credit from date of Invoice, Net Cash.

The retail prices printed on the labels are **1/3** per large bottle, **1/-** per small bottle, and **6d.** per quarter bottle.

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIM.

4 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, W.

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